

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

## THE PENTAGON'S ALLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY

A look at what we've  
been hearing about  
the military  
industrial  
complex



A LOOK AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

To Inch'on by way of Pusan . . .  
THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN OF 1950



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The American

# LEGION

Magazine

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Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.



JUNE 1971

Volume 90, Number 6

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion Magazine  
Editorial & Advertising Offices  
1345 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10019

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201-836-5755

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The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201 by The American Legion. Copyright 1971 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2.00. Order nonmember subscriptions from the Circulation Department of The American Legion, P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Editorial and advertising offices: 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Wholly owned by The American Legion with National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. Alfred P. Chamic, National Commander.

#### NONMEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Send name and address, including ZIP number, with \$2 check or money order to Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

#### POSTMASTER:

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of *The American Legion*. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of *The American Legion* should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, *The American Legion Magazine*, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

### LETTERS FROM VIETNAM

SIR: I have just finished reading the article "Some GI Letters from Vietnam" in your April issue. As a college student, I found it refreshing to read these views of men fighting in Vietnam. In college, all that is ever presented in the campus newspaper and class discussions is an anti-American view of the war. One begins to wonder after awhile if it is all really worth it. Although I do hope this war ends soon, I will support President Nixon's actions because it is one way to support the men in Vietnam, who feel there is something to fight about.

FRANCES DYBALA  
Houston, Tex.

SIR: Thanks to you and your staff for accepting and publishing Mr. Maurice Ries' article on letters from Vietnam.

I would be happy to contribute to the cost of providing complimentary copies to selected Congressmen, Senators, newspaper editors, news magazine editors, radio station managers and television network presidents and news "analysts" who can't or won't accept the fact that there are two or more sides to every issue.

R. C. BURKHOLDER  
Ogden, Utah

SIR: I was quite impressed and touched by the letters from Vietnam. How true it is that life is so much harder for our fighting men when they are bombarded with news about protest marches and such related actions of people here at home. What must be even more difficult for them to understand is why their own government is wooing communist bloc countries through trade agreements and other exchanges when these nations supply 80% of North Vietnam war matériel. How can we explain to our fighting men that we are fighting the enemy with one hand and helping him with the other. It makes no sense and what makes even less sense is why the American people permit this trade with the enemy to go on.

LAURETTE ELSBERRY  
Richmond, Calif.

SIR: I would like to commend you on the publication of the letters from GIs. I feel that America is letting its boys down overseas, and that it is time that

the real American people let these guys know how we feel about them. I feel, too, that they are doing a great job, and that they could do better if we would back them more and protest the war less. I will appreciate your printing this letter for me, and I hope that all who read it feel the same as I do about our fighting men in uniform.

ALTON B. CLEMMONS, JR.  
Tarboro, N.C.

SIR: Maurice Ries' article was good but I think he forgot the other side of the issue. All the young men he quoted seemed to feel a need of being in Vietnam. What happens to all the letters from the boys who hate it and see nothing right with this war? I'm sure they write letters. This article was well written but it is still one-sided. With all the fuss over the media not covering the war properly, I would think that your magazine could show an example by giving both sides.

PAUL LAFAYETTE  
Burlington, Vt.

The article's stated purpose was to feature those letters that express the views of the men in Vietnam which get little national exposure. Except for the *Congressional Record* and local newspapers, there is little apparent desire in the media to headline these views.

SIR: God bless you for allowing so much coverage to the GI letters from Vietnam. I can't say enough for the boys who are carrying on so valiantly in Vietnam. They need and deserve 100% support from all of us. Thanks so much for what you are doing. I hope the April issue is sent to every Senator and Representative in Congress.

MRS. CASPFR ZUMBUSCH  
Buffalo, Minn.

SIR: To Mr. Maurice Ries and to your magazine I say "Right on!" You are to be complimented on your great efforts to show the people how much those boys over there do care and exactly why they are fighting for a cause they believe in, and most of all for your gathering of support for those young men who deserve all the support they can get, now, when they need it most.

JAMES W. GANNON  
Erie, Pa.

SIR: Thanks for a wonderful article. I was one of the many who believed that we should get out of Vietnam because there is no purpose in what we are doing there. I did not realize that our GIs believe in what they are fighting for and that American opposition to the war is only helping to destroy the morale of our own men. I know that most of

(Continued on page 4)





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# LETTERS

## TO THE EDITOR

the dissenters are acting in a way which they feel is best to bring about peace quickly. But they are not aware of the facts: By leaving Vietnam, we are allowing the spread of communism or oppression of any type. We are admitting defeat—accepting the fact that all our men have died there for nothing. And what is to stop the communists when they have Vietnam? Why should communism cease to flourish, when it will have become stronger than ever? If our troops can see the ignorance in the point of view the protestors have taken, then it is time the American public wakes up to the facts. It is time we took a new look at ourselves, Vietnam and the war.

ELAINE MUMMERT  
Westminster, Md.

SIR: Thank you for publishing those letters from the GIs. It is good to know that they are fighting for something they really take so very much to heart. It must be the love for freedom that keeps their morale up when they hear about the protests and riots back home.

NIKKI HUBBARD  
Grass Valley, Ore.

SIR: Mr. Ries is a good, conscientious reporter. I refer to his splendid article in your April issue. These letters speak louder than many TV programs to the contrary that bravery and love for the U.S. flag have not vanished from the serviceman's "code."

J. R. GARRISON  
Boynton Beach, Fla.

SIR: What a blessing it would be if your April issue could be placed in the hands of all of our people. The letters from GIs are so sincere, so truly American and in such sharp contrast with the bleatings of those who have been misdirected by those who, in turn, are being misled by the communists.

CASPER APELAND  
Waukegan, Ill.

SIR: The article on the sad and bitter letters from our boys in Vietnam was excellent. It should be reprinted in newspapers and other magazines. As the wife of a WW2 vet and mother of three ex-servicemen, I certainly know what it is to worry. I can't believe anybody in this country wants war. But the unfair publicity that our involvement in this Vietnam war has been subject to has certainly made it worse for our boys over there.

MRS. DONALD MANTON, SR.  
Brewerton, N.Y.

### THE NEW ARMY

SIR: "What the Army is Doing to Make Out Without the Draft" (April) has considerable merit in that it admits that the Army is suffering from "self-in-

flicted wounds" that it can very well get along without—and still be efficient. Some of the reforms already in practice are laudable, while prospects for others are still in the experimental stage and rightly so. Whatever it does, the Army cannot and must not become soft under any circumstances. In order to increase the re-up rate, absolute truth and candor must prevail on the part of all; and this must exist in all matters, including its advertising techniques.

LEON F. DENIS, USA (RET.)  
Lynn, Mass.

SIR: "What the Army is Doing to Make Out Without the Draft" was a well-done article. I can give an amusing example of the stuff that occurred in WW2. At the time of the incident I was a private on duty in the office and lock-up of MP personnel on town patrol in Newport News, Va. In the nearby military area all traffic officers were non-coms. One day our top officer, a Brigadier General, was driving through and a traffic officer failed to see the one star on his car, and did not salute. As a result, an order went out that all closed military vehicles would be saluted. I had duty off the base and so drove to lunch in a military sedan. All traffic officers gave this private a salute. And I always returned it, though not in the accepted military manner.

A. J. REITEMEIER  
Lafayette, Ind.

SIR: I am all for the "new" Army. Some of the regulations of long ago do not fit in with today's thinking. Hooray for General Westmoreland.

EUGENE G. RAMIREZ  
Los Angeles, Calif.

### VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS

SIR: Congratulations on your magnificent article, "The Rowdy Early Days of the Volunteer Fire Departments" (April). With all of the true heroism of these men, there were many faults as well. There is still, in New York City, a volunteer fire department in an area known as Gerritson Beach, and it is active.

In these days when there is so much social apathy, someone, perhaps your author Paul Ditzel, should undertake doing an article on the highly trained and skilled volunteer fireman of today. Many communities depend completely or in part on the willingness of some to risk their lives for the community good against the implacable force of fire.

Volunteers still have their social aspects but this is small as compared to the training, the drilling and the work that comprise the largest part of their activity.

THE REV. CANON WILLIAM C. GODFREY  
(Second Deputy Chief,  
Garden City Fire Dept.)  
Garden City, N.Y.

### MARIJUANA AND MENTAL ILLS

SIR: I support The American Legion's efforts to fight the use of dangerous drugs by our youth, and I sincerely hope

your program is successful in reaching all youths. I trust your work is not being undone by uninformed or uncaring adults.

As more and more studies are being carried out on the effects of drugs, particularly marijuana, it is becoming clear that the earlier acceptance of that drug as not harmful is an extremely shaky position to take. In any case, the area in which marijuana's harmfulness or harmlessness can be determined is so unclear that for anyone to pronounce it as harmless at this time could mislead and endanger many young persons.

The April 19, 1971, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association carries an article that disputes the argument that the weed is a relatively mild intoxicant that causes serious psychological disturbances in rare cases only. In it, the studies conducted on 38 "normal" youths who smoked marijuana revealed that serious psychological problems followed in each case and were directly attributable to the use of marijuana.

All of the cases cited were saddening, but one in particular was shocking. A young man in his freshman year at college began smoking marijuana. He became apathetic, disoriented and depressed and failed all his courses. At the height of his mental turmoil he turned to a college counsellor for help, admitting his use of marijuana. He was told by the counsellor that the drug was harmless.

I leave it to you to draw your own conclusions. I can only pray that this counsellor, innocent as he may feel he is, is by himself in his belief.

E. W. CURTIS  
New York, N.Y.

### AUTHOR SEEKS INFO ON 64TH GENERAL HOSPITAL

SIR: For research for a history of the 64th General Hospital, I would appreciate information from former personnel and patients about their experiences with the unit during WW2.

DR. CHARLES WATKINS  
LSU School of Medicine  
1542 Tulane Ave.  
New Orleans, La. 70112

### THANKS

SIR: I am very grateful that there are a few publications still worthy of distribution in our great country. It is refreshing to know that with The American Legion Magazine we will always find articles, cartoons and notes of interest that are not undermining our nation or the minds of our citizens. I feel comfortable when the magazine is in the hands of our young children at home, and I am at ease as this magazine is read in my office. I am happy to extend my gratitude to you for refusing to be counted among those who are engaged with pollution of the mind.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, D.D.S.  
Salmon, Idaho

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## SUMMER JOB PICTURE BLEAK. 1971 TRAVEL OUTLOOK. TIPS ON BUYING BINOCULARS.

Students looking for temporary summer jobs, and new graduates seeking permanent employment, will find the sledding very rough in the months ahead. Here's the outlook:

**TEMPORARY JOBS**—Competition for a dwindling number of opportunities will be intense, so tell the work-minded youngsters in your family to start looking this minute. Usually these areas are most fruitful for boys: construction and maintenance workers, assemblers, mechanics, repairmen, linemen, parking attendants and service personnel of all types. For girls: typists, file clerks, stenographers and service functions. Also, check whether any government jobs are available in your area.

**PERMANENT JOBS**—The big corporations did a minimum of recruiting this year. Moreover, fresh college graduates will find themselves competing with experienced people now on the unemployment rolls, plus more and more returning Vietnam veterans. In all, few graduates will be able to pick the jobs and the companies they favor, and will have to settle for whatever turns up.

Here's where the government thinks the big job-market opportunities for college grads will be in the decade ahead: chemists, counselors, dietitians, dentists, physicians, physicists, engineers, geologists and optometrists.

\* \* \*

In planning this year's summer vacation, keep the following in mind:

1) **Travel people say that this will hardly be another record year.** That's particularly true for the more distant spots, such as Europe. Many potential customers just don't have the money, and moreover air fares are up by an average of about 5%. Inflation abroad is another factor.

2) **Traveling domestically by car has one happy angle—gasoline prices are not expected to rise much, if at all, during the high-traffic season.** That's because gasoline stocks were built up very heavily last winter. Also, some of the major oil companies have added cheaper brands to compete in the so-called "price wars," which should have a leveling effect on rates.

Incidentally, the low-lead gasolines—introduced to hold down pollution—have had a dismal reception, probably because of price. Meantime, the makers of two-cycle outboard engines firmly advise using only leaded gas (to prevent piston damage).

\* \* \*

Most tourists and campers don't think they're properly fitted out unless they have a binocular. If you're buying one, here's what optical experts say:

• **For kids going on camping trips, or for occasional use, or for sports where there is danger of loss or damage, moderately-priced glasses are adequate—say \$50 or less.** Should you treat yourself to a really fine pair (in the \$200 class) consider insuring them under a "floater" policy.

• **For general daylight use, a medium-diameter objective lens (that's the front one) will do.** For twilight and night use, you will want a wider objective lens because it admits more light. A good daylight combination is a 7x30 or 8x30 binocular—that is, it magnifies seven or eight times and has an objective lens 30 millimeters in diameter. For night use, get a 7x50 or 8x50. Incidentally, **beware of too much magnification**, because you will have trouble holding your binocular steady.

• **Be sure to buy glasses with faultless prisms and proper alignment.** If you hold the glasses about a foot from your eyes and see squares superimposed on circles, the prisms are faulty; all you should see is two circles. If you look at a straight object (telephone pole, for instance), first through one eyepiece and then the other, and it seems tilted in either barrel, the reason is poor alignment.

\* \* \*

Check what interest rates your insurance company will pay if a matured endowment policy or the proceeds of a regular insurance policy are left on deposit. The trend now is to raise interest rates into the 5% and even 6% class.

By Edgar A. Grunwald



Last night  
John Connolly took his  
first sip of a  
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# A Look at Houston, Texas

A preview of the city that will host the 1971 American Legion Convention.

By **R. B. PITKIN**

**H**OUSTON, TEXAS, will be the site of the 1971 (53rd) National Convention of The American Legion, this Aug. 27-Sept. 2.

As a convention city, Houston has a lot more going for it than the two features that *everyone* knows about — NASA's manned space flight center and the fully

enclosed Harris County Domed Stadium.

The latter is far better known as the Houston Astrodome, where baseball and football teams play indoors to the air-conditioned, always-fair-weather comfort of contestants and spectators alike.

The Astrodome will see something new on Sunday evening, Aug. 29, when the 12 drum and bugle corps that survive earlier eliminations will fight it out for

the Legion's national senior and junior drum and bugle corps championships in the 'Dome.

This great pageant, which has lifted cheering crowds to their feet from the Los Angeles Coliseum to the Orange Bowl in Miami—come rain or shine, heat or cold—ought to be a wing-ding in the Astrodome.

For those who haven't been there to



Houston from the east, with ship channel in foreground.

Houston from Astrodome, looking north, with ship channel in foreground.



find out for themselves, Houston has many attractions besides NASA and the Astrodome. Overall, it has a sense of room and space that belies the fact that its ranking as the biggest city in Texas and sixth in the nation is based largely on the oil and chemical industries and salt water shipping. Just that much, plus Houston's reputation for summer heat, might make you suspect a steaming, wharfside smoke belcher.

Houston isn't on salt water. A 53-mile narrow channel (the length includes its windings) brings in the ocean vessels from Galveston Bay and the Gulf that make Houston our number three seaport. East of Houston you can get the same odd, low-level effect on the flat land that you can get along the St. Law-

rence Seaway—an ocean freighter apparently riding along in an open field.

Houston's heavy industry is almost invisible unless you go looking for it. A lot of it isn't in Houston, but in the towns to the east, and it doesn't belch. The bulk of Houston looks more like suburbia than what we think of as a city. It has spread itself out horizontally, often in clusters of frequently wooded residential developments with space between.

Houston may indeed rank near the top of American cities in its summer heat-humidity index, but it probably ranks at the very top in air conditioning. Said a Houston lady to me: "Make sure to tell the wives to bring sweaters. They may need them night and day."

Spread over the almost limitless Gulf

Coastal Plain, Houston is as flat as Kansas, with a huge sky to match. The biggest hills are the highway bridges and overpasses. The downtown "skyline" area is small and airy as big city centers go, and from it you can see to the horizon in many directions. Most of the rest of the city is low-storied, though here and there lone high rises appear, miles apart, near and far. The city is so diffuse that traffic actually moves at the center and there always seems to be room for more cars in the abundant downtown parking lots.

Space is the very essence of Houston. It is dotted with parks, campuses and other institutions. It has so much spread that though it's our sixth biggest city in population, it's the fourth largest in area,

*(Continued on next page)*



Astroworld Hotel and associated motels in foreground. Sense of emptiness is illusion caused by Dome's big parking lot.



## CONTINUED A Look at Houston, Texas

well exceeding New York's five boroughs. Jacksonville, Oklahoma City and Los Angeles surpass its 453-square-mile area—Los Angeles by only ten square miles. Long ago Houston started gobbling up neighboring suburbs. It has gone past some that wouldn't join, so that quite a few separate towns that were bypassed are now completely surrounded by Houston.

The American Legion requires that a city provide at least 6,000 first-class hotel and motel units for a Legion national convention. Some cities just make it, and some don't. Houston has about 20,000 first-class units and more building.

On the straight, flat, six-mile stretch of Main Street and its parallel corridor of avenues that run from downtown to the Astrodome, there is a succession of spaced-out, quality hotels, motels and restaurants that will house and feed Le-

gionnaires. Layoutwise, this main spoke out of the city's hub is mindful of "the strip" at Las Vegas, though its features are different. (Almost midway, for instance, are the sprawling greens of the Rice University campus, Houston's enormous and superlative medical center and a vast city park with zoo, planetarium, natural history museum, public links, etc.) The Main Street "spoke" is something like a dumbbell as far as the Legion convention is concerned. Major Legion events will be concentrated at the two ends—at the dead center of town and around the Astrodome—while most of the Legion's thousands of visitors will dwell along the dumbbell's handle. The best part of Houston's public transportation system plies this "strip," with buses running its length at frequent intervals.

Nothing is cheap these days, but the  
(Continued on page 10)

## Aerial Photo of Houston →

**A**T RIGHT is a high aerial photo of most of Harris County, Tex., most of which is Houston. Main Legion convention activities, as well as some other city features, are indicated by "callouts." The bulk of official Legion activities will be in the downtown area, including business sessions, committee meetings and the parade.

The drum and bugle corps championships will be held in the Astrodome. The Nat'l Commander's Dinner will be across Kirby St. from the Astrodome, in the Astroworld Hotel ballroom. The bulk of Legion housing will be in hotels and motels along Main St. and nearby parallel avenues from downtown to the Astrodome.

City borders are not shown in photo. White line at upper right, along Galveston Bay, and again leaving photo near 23 mile marker are county borders. County extends north well above airport.

City's southern border runs east from about 25 mile marker. Its eastern border jogs south on a line oriented a little to the left of Lake Houston, large lake in upper right center. Its northern border runs roughly on the line of the 9 mile marker to eastern border slightly west of Lake Houston. Western border is slightly out of photo at left. On the east, city also has two long narrow arms to Galveston Bay—one along the ship channel, another passing through Ellington Air Force Base. Most heavy industry is in eastern part of the city and in communities east to Galveston Bay.

The slanting highway from downtown running through our NASA "call-

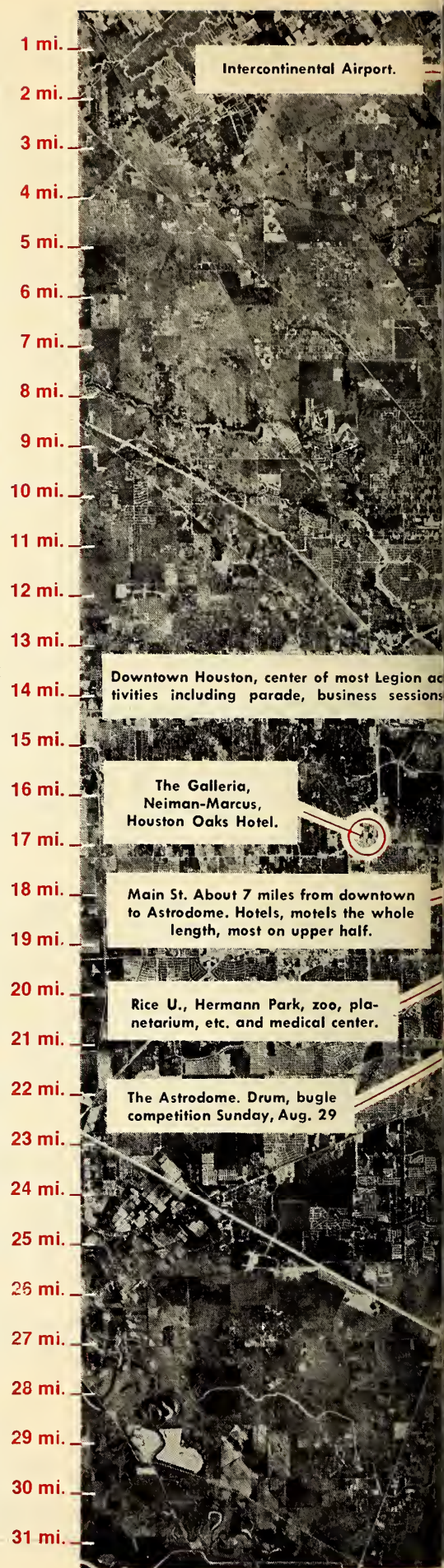
out" is Interstate 45. It ends, south, at Galveston, and is known locally as the "Gulf Freeway." West of the airport it can be seen continuing north, where it connects in Dallas with Interstate 35, originating in Duluth, Minn.

Interstate 10 can be seen running irregularly into downtown just north of the Turning Basin. It's supposed to connect Jacksonville with Los Angeles. To the east, much is to be finished between New Orleans and Jacksonville. From 60 miles west of Houston, little of I-10 is finished across Texas except around San Antonio and the 100 mile stretch east of El Paso. Most of the route in West Texas still depends on old U.S. 290.

Slightly northeast of the Turning Basin, I-10 can be seen to connect with another freeway at an inverted Y. This is I-610, which boxes an approximate square around the center of Houston. Its northern side is clearly seen. Its western side passes by the Galleria complex. Its southern side skirts the Astrodome. Its eastern side is unfinished, but building.

The north-south highway seen just to the right of the airport is U.S. 59. Nearly 200 miles north, U.S. 59 (called U.S. 259 there), connects at Longview with Interstate 20, coming from Shreveport, La. to the east.

While Houston has many airports, the major airlines use the Intercontinental Airport at top of picture. Cabfare to downtown runs in the neighborhood of \$10 on the meter, before tip, depending on exact destination. Limousine service from airport to downtown is \$2.50.







Turning basin.

San Jacinto monument,  
U.S.S. Texas,  
San Jacinto Inn.

Ship Canal.

Ellington Air Force Base.

NASA manned space  
flight center.

Galveston Bay.



## CONTINUED A Look at Houston, Texas

latest figures allow only a few U.S. cities a lower cost of living than Houston. In principle, this even applies in the quality restaurants. You don't eat in them for hot dog prices, but they compare most favorably with what you would pay for the same in most other cities.

Houston is loaded with good restau-

rants. The local convention bureau's guide to Houston eating fills 27 pages. Pan Am's thick travel guide, "New Horizons USA," sums it up this way:

"The Houston region is known for its seafood—french-fried shrimp is a great local favorite, as are Mexican dishes, steaks and barbecues. In this internation-



Intercontinental Airport, as modern as they come.

R. B. PITKIN

HOUSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Planetarium and zoo are part of centrally located Hermann Park. Zoo has two baby hippos, many other attractions.



The totally air-conditioned Galleria shopping center. A ground floor and two balconies surround court with rink. Houston Oaks Hotel shows through roof.

R. B. PITKIN

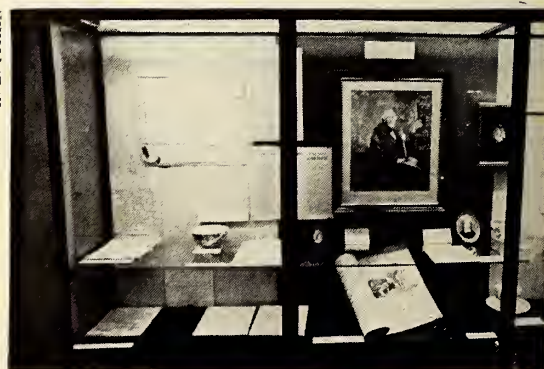
ally minded city there are many restaurants specializing in the cuisines of foreign countries. Excellent restaurants include Brennan's, the Cheshire Cheese, Bigelow's Charcoal House, Copenhagen, Flag Room, Look's Sirloin House, Maxim's, Mediterranean Dining Room, Portofino's, Safari and Ye Old College Inn. Moderate to expensive."

The chances are that most Legionnaires will find the eating in their hotels to be excellent. With limited time and only one stomach to sample the plethora of fine eating places, I picked on the matter of seafood for a little testing, as that's something on which I take nobody's word.

There is only a handful of real good seafood cities in the country—San Francisco, Boston, Miami, New Orleans and perhaps four or five others. Mostly where you can smell salt. As seafood lovers know, most inland cities don't know what good seafood is. The difference between good seafood and just seafood is like the day-night equation.

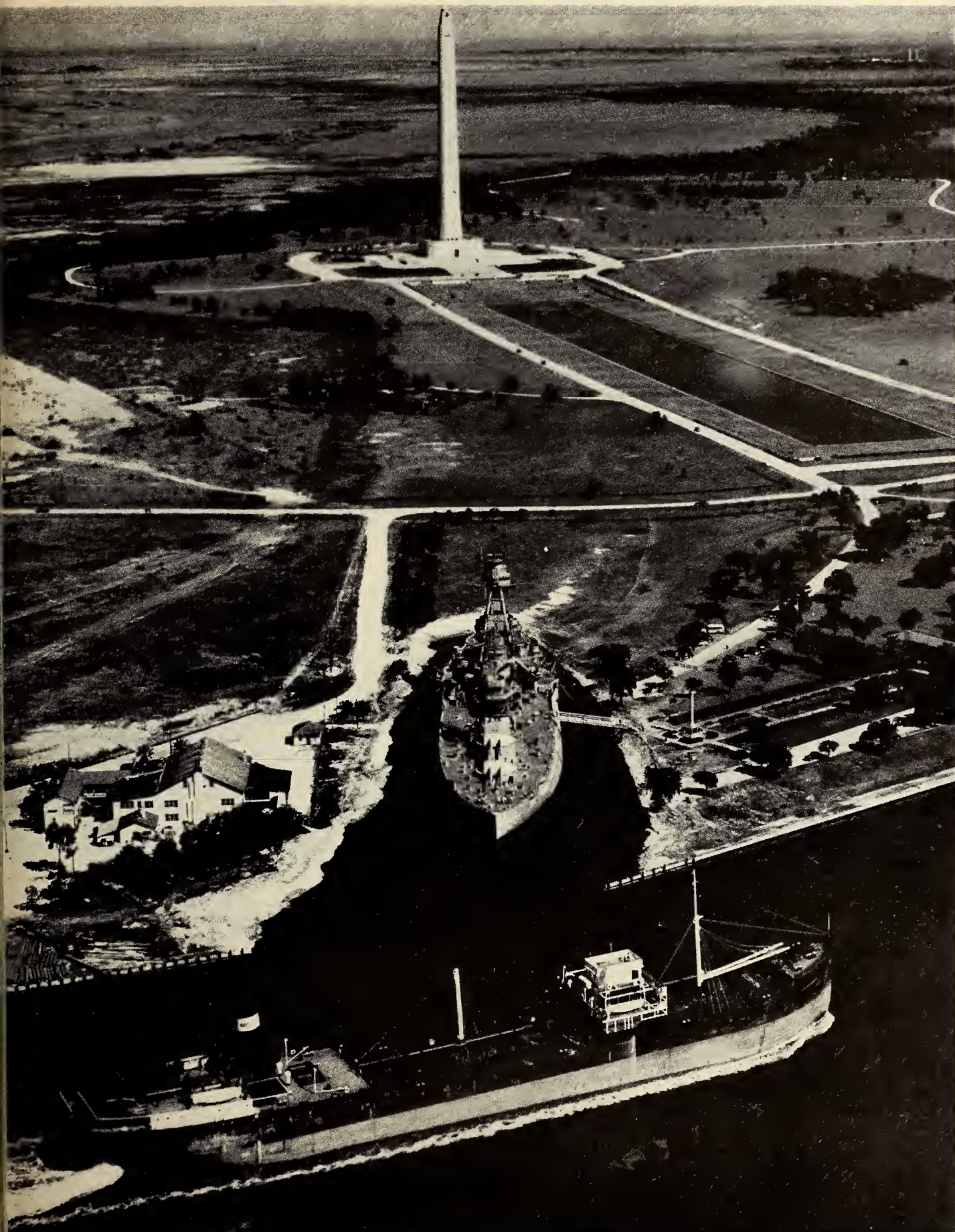
Put Houston right in the top seafood  
(Continued on page 12)

R. B. PITKIN



A Sam Houston exhibit in museum in base of San Jacinto battle monument.





San Jacinto in one eyeful—the monument, the ship channel with shipping, the U.S.S. Texas and the San Jacinto Inn off its bow.



## CONTINUED A Look at Houston, Texas

group. Maybe it doesn't beat Boston, New Orleans, etc.—but they don't beat Houston, either.

A Houstonite who counts a passion for good food among his disastrous weaknesses gave me the names of his favorite places for seafood, not necessarily in any



Rice Hotel is Legion hq. hotel—a short walk from convention hall.

that (i.e.: perfection), Gaido's dark brown sauce on the side took it over the top. His salad, the trimmings and soup were like what's bad for the overweight. I sighed and looked at my belt and said to my companion that I'd take the fellow's word for Kaphan's and Hébert's. I wanted the San Jacinto Inn, and that would be my limit for this kind of eating. (The locals pronounce the J in Jacinto American style, as in "juice," not Spanish style, where it's like our H.)

The San Jacinto Inn lies in a setting which, though almost empty, nearly wraps up the history of Houston, and much of Texas, too. It is even farther out to the east by road than you might guess from the aerial photo of Harris County that we show you. The best way to drive is to start out southeast on Interstate 45, and turn off where the sign tells you to. Interstate 45 is that slanting route in our aerial photo that goes from midtown to Galveston, passing just south of NASA. That's the long way to San Jacinto, and I'll guess it was well over 20 miles from downtown. A shorter route, almost straight out by way of Interstate 10, will bring you to a ferry across Houston's

ship, and oil came on fast, while most of the sulfur mined in this country comes from an area you can see from the top of a Houston office building on a clear day.

They dredged it to the east, and danged if that bayou didn't make Houston our third biggest port. A freighter can't even turn around in the channel. The story goes that one of the Allen brothers (whose dream is fulfilled by present-day Houston) talked the skipper of the *U.S.S. Constitution* into sailing up Buffalo Bayou from Galveston Bay to prove it could be done. When the ship got up into what's now downtown Houston, she came to a spot called Allen's Landing, and it was a landing. She couldn't go farther or turn around.

By mule, ox and other reliable aid she was backed to a wide point, turned around, and headed back out. That wide point was settled on as the living end. It was widened, deepened and made into what's now Houston's Turning Basin. That's how the story goes. Today, from an overlook for tourists, you can watch the ships turn around in the Basin.

The San Jacinto Inn is well to the east, seaward of the docks. The ships just sidle by its windows en route. The Inn is in the shadow of the old battleship *U.S.S. Texas*, which fought the war of the Atlantic in WW2 and gave the D-Day landings on Normandy bull's-eye artillery against Nazi pillboxes on the heights, before there was any heavy artillery ashore. They dug a little cove for the *Texas* at San Jacinto and moored her permanently at the Inn's front door.

Ideally, you go out there well before five o'clock if you're a visitor, so that you can see the San Jacinto monument and the museum of Texiana and Houstonia in its base.

It was here that Santa Anna made the mistake, in 1836, of bringing his whole Mexican army into camp under the eyes of fleeing Sam Houston and his tattered Texas irregulars.

Instead of fleeing another step, Houston had the indecency to attack with his inferior force at an ungodly late hour in the day when Santa Anna's men were resting. Because Santa Anna lost grievously and totally, and because he had put his whole army there so that he didn't have any other troops in reserve, Texas was able to secede from Mexico to become a republic and then a state. And Houston, Texas, later had a man whose name it could borrow.

In photos, that monument doesn't look as if it could house a museum. But it's a big monument—higher, I've been told, than the Washington monument, with an elevator to the top. If you're any kind of history buff, you will want at least 45 minutes to an hour to take in the museum.

When the museum closes you have



Water skiing on Shamrock Hilton pool, where Auxilliary will meet.



order. Gaido's, he said, which is out Main Street a bit, where Legion-occupied hotels will be on all sides of it. And Hébert's, and Kaphan's and the San Jacinto Inn. The latter is way out, but you ought to go there.

"I don't fault those places I omit," my advisor said. "These four are just my favorites." I asked others. They agreed. And while speaking well of all, they tended to name Gaido's first. So I gave Gaido's a try.

Oh, that flounder. You wouldn't believe it, maybe. It wasn't a "serving," it was a fair-sized flounder from head to tail with the crisp, browned skin on. Fresh from the Gulf for sure. Fritz Gaido's chef treated it just as flounder should be treated. Since there's a limit to

ship channel on a side road just short of San Jacinto. There you might really line up for a ferry ride if you arrive in heavy traffic. They are building a bridge, which will have to let ocean vessels pass under, but I'd guess it won't be ready this August.

There are about five main things in the San Jacinto setting, and all the rest is just flat land, swamp, brush, meadow and water. The Inn is right on the ship channel, and the ship channel is the history of Houston. Pokey old Buffalo Bayou meanders through Houston. Years ago, some farsighted guys figured out that if they'd dredge its long wander to Galveston Bay, maybe Houston could be a nice place for a port.

There was lots of cotton around to



some time to kill before the Inn opens. My party strolled the monument mall, then went and rubbernecked the passing ships, watched the two little ferries try to take the lines of auto traffic across the ship channel, then looked over the *U.S.S. Texas*.

And then dinner at the San Jacinto Inn, a great, barn-like structure that's been in business on the same site for decades. It can feed about 350 at one sitting—or 400 banquet-style—and has handled more than 2,000 in one evening. It opens at 6 p.m., is closed Monday, and if you haven't phoned for a reservation in advance, forget it.

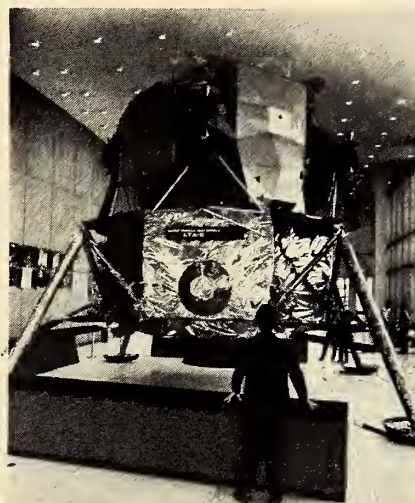
You have no choice but to eat what they feed you and like it—which isn't hard to take. There's a winter meal and a summer meal, because oysters are out of season in the summer. Either meal is presently \$6 a head, with beer or wine extra. No mixed drinks as of now.

Three of us had the winter meal. It started with a great tray of Gulf oysters on the half shell, with a big bowl of Gulf shrimp in the middle. The oysters were just like those that helped make New Orleans eating famous. The Gulf shrimp were what you expect of Gulf shrimp. You eat all you want of any item. If you empty the tray and bowl they bring more until you surrender. Next course was a mixed tray of fried fish (either trout or

face of soaring costs and he wouldn't raise prices until he absolutely had to. So maybe it'll still be \$6 in August. Bobo said he buys a quarter of a million pounds of shrimp a year and scours the whole Gulf coast for oysters. If they all eat like our trio did, he'd have to.

For years, beer and wine were the only alcoholic beverages you could buy in a public place in Texas. Mixed drinks have been served only to members in private clubs, or in private quarters. The

R. B. PITKIN



Lunar landing module towers over visitors to NASA's spacecraft center.

R. B. PITKIN



The Sam Houston Coliseum, new in recent years, will house full business meetings of convention. At right, interior view.



redfish, and you never know which on any given day), fried chicken and french fried potatoes. Same deal—keep eating until you lower your flag. On the side, celery and hot biscuits with strawberry or black cherry preserves. There was a dessert, but none of us even wanted to see it.

Good? It had to be. Local people have traveled ten to 40 miles or so of an evening to eat at San Jacinto since the present oldest customers were children. The meal in August will be the same, except that iced crabs and stuffed crabs will replace the oysters. Of course, the efficiency of the single menu helps keep the prices down. Frank Bobo, the manager and an experienced Houston hotel man, said he was struggling to hold the \$6 line for this open-end spread in the

Texas custom has been to open private clubs all over the map and either keep them exclusive or take in a host of "member" customers. Most hotels and motels have had their own clubs, and usually made all their guests members for the asking and perhaps a purely nominal fee.

Nobody knows what the mixed-drink situation will be in Houston this August. Last March the Texas legislature was under considerable heat to do away with the "no public mixed drinks" law. It moved along a bill to scrap it. As I write, final action hadn't been taken. If passed and signed by the Governor, the new proposal would leave the matter up to local option. So, even if it is passed, the situation in August will depend on what Houston or Harris County then does. This law has encouraged a lot of tran-

sients to buy strong drink by the bottle and mix drinks for their friends in their rooms. It has taught a lot of people how to be bartenders, and saved them a pretty penny on the cost of entertaining. It's cheaper by the bottle. Many restaurants have had their own private bar clubs. Others, like the San Jacinto Inn, didn't bother to. At non-club restaurants you see a lot of bottled beer and champagne drinking. Though I'd never seen figures on the subject, I ventured a guess to a friend that one point proud Texans may have overlooked could be that they are our top champagne consumers.

I checked that out through the kindness of the Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of America in St. Louis, who cover both foreign and domestic wines. Texas isn't the biggest wine-drinking state. It buys about 7 million gallons a year. Florida, for instance, buys a little more and New York, which goes for 28 million gallons or so, is far behind California. There was no breakdown by states for just champagne, which is what I was talking about. So I guess I'll never know. (P.S. The new liquor law was enacted after the above was in type.)

Houston's biggest boosters don't deny that for four months of the year the heat and humidity are most apt to be insufferable. Since most of our cities, except for those on the West Coast and in the far

north, can be insufferable for most of summer, Houston isn't alone in this. But she atones for it with air conditioning that out-air-conditions our other humid air-conditioned cities. The Astrodome alone would justify that statement. New Orleans is planning a domed stadium, following Houston's lead.

In Houston, you see shopping centers of the ordinary type where you go for groceries, hardware, film, soap, workaday clothes, etc., completely roofed over and air-conditioned—including the malls. Everything but the parking lot. Houston is well-off and determined to be comfortable.

One of these days they'll air-condition the parking lots. Or at least roof them over to keep the sun off your car the way

(Continued on page 46)





Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

# DOES THE MILITARY

**V**IRTUALLY all Americans—young men, their employers, and their friends and parents—have been deeply affected by the uncertainties, disruptions and intense personal suffering caused by the draft. But the cruelest impact of conscription has been on our GI's. The ability to compel young men to enter the military has led to a shameful neglect of the lower enlisted grades. For example, pay for career personnel was increased by 111% between 1948 and 1969, but by only 60% for first-termers during that period.

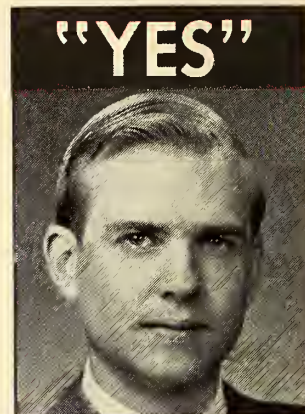
The result has been to impoverish many of our men in uniform—nearly 50,000 servicemen have qualified for welfare; food stamp usage is increasing in military commissaries; and in Europe, where welfare is not available, shocking stories have emerged of GI's living in unheated houses with open sewage running in their yards. We should not tolerate a system which compels our young men to leave civilian life, and then forces them to choose between poverty and welfare.

Currently, the average recruit earns only \$2,750 a year, while the annual wage of a Job Corps volunteer is \$3,900, and the beginning pay for most unskilled blue-collar workers is \$6,000. The difference between military entry pay and civilian wages represents a tax-in-kind of nearly \$2 billion on those who are compelled to join the armed forces. Thus our GI's must bear a grossly disproportionate share of the national defense burden. In a democratic society, it is intolerable that we use compulsory military service to reduce the cost of defense to the general public.

An important part of the Project Volunteer effort has been to emphasize the professional aspects of military service. As Brig. Gen. John Carley, the tough deputy commander of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., has said, "No KP is expensive but great. It helps us by making soldiers available for school

and troop training duties." These programs are essential to an effective military force. Competence, not compulsion, is the key to national security. No system can operate efficiently with a re-enlistment rate of only 7%—the figure for today's draftees. By paying a fair wage and improving the quality of military life, we will be able to attract and retain men who will remain in service long enough to become proficient at the technical machinery of modern warfare.

We will have to extend the draft until June 30, 1972, in order to insure a smooth transition to the volunteer force. The Gates Commission plan insures an adequate defense capability for any contingency, by providing for a strengthened reserve and continued registration for a standby draft system. In keeping with the constitutional prerogative of Congress to raise and support armies, the Gates Commission plan states the draft may be reinstated only with the joint approval of the Senate and House. This will give the representatives of the people the ability to play an important role in shaping the foreign policy of the nation.



Rep. William A. Steiger  
(R-Wis.)

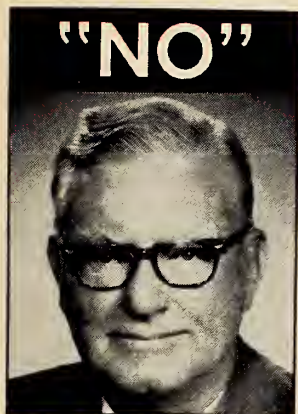
6th District

*William A. Steiger*

**If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big**



# NEED AN ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE?



Rep. Carleton J. King  
(R-N.Y.)  
30th District

Service System—reformed and modernized—will be in the best interests of our country.

The United States must maintain an adequate military force during the present world situation. Our citizens must recognize their obligation to serve our country. We must not turn to a “mercenary army.”

There are several important objections to an all-volunteer army. The principal one is that such a service will be attractive to only those from the lower socioeconomic levels of our society. Young men with education and occupational skills will not be attracted to military careers.

I believe that by ending conscription, we would have a higher enlistment rate from among the minority groups. The volunteer army will become a haven for the uneducated and the poor. Meanwhile, the pressure for social change in our country—the fight against poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment—will be blunted if young disadvantaged males are taken out of the mainstream of American life through enlistment.

If we turn to an all-volunteer army, where will we get our officers? As things now stand, the impending

**A**S ALTRUISTIC as the concept might happen to be, an all-volunteer army is not in the best interests of the United States. The idea has been spawned by opposition to the Vietnam War. However, ending the draft in order to change foreign policy is a retrogressive step.

I firmly believe that a continuation of a Selective

draft induces many young men to sign up for ROTC courses in colleges—the source of 80% to 90% of our junior officers.

Even if educational deferments are abolished, young college students—with low draft numbers—may still choose to finish their education by joining an officer program in exchange for being allowed to finish their education. The Selective Service System has been a democratic influence on the officer corps, providing a constant flow of citizen-soldiers as junior officers.

The Gates Commission has estimated the initial cost of an all-volunteer army at \$3 billion. Opponents of the volunteer concept figure that the initial cost could be more in the area of \$10 billion. With all our other domestic problems, can our nation accept this additional cost?

The United States cannot afford to gamble on the success or failure of an all-volunteer service. Our requirements for manpower for our national security are too vital. Who can tell what America's commitments will be in the future?

I endorse the steps now being taken by the Congress to make military service more attractive and rewarding. I will also support further modernization of the Selective Service System to equalize the responsibility of military service for all our young men.

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for June the arguments in PRO & CON: Does The Military Need An All-Volunteer Force?

IN MY OPINION AN ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE IS NEEDED ☐  
IS NOT NEEDED ☐ BY THE MILITARY.

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

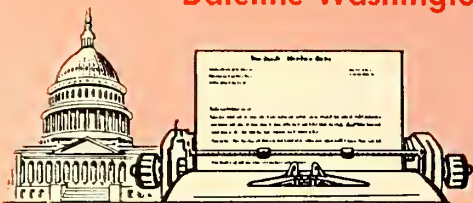
TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the “ballot” and mail it to him. ➔



## Dateline Washington....



### ICE AGE COMETH?

### SOCIAL SECURITY TAX RISING.

### 1970 U. S. POPULATION PICTURE.

One of Washington's newest agencies has issued a chilly warning—the growing column of pollution in the air may put the world back into the ice age. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has reported that studies indicate pollutants can exert subtle, long-range changes in weather and climate.

Dr. Earl W. Barrett, a NOAA researcher, estimates that 50 million tons of small, dust-like particles added to the atmosphere, and retained, could cause the average surface temperature of the earth to drop from its present 60° F to about 40° F, a temperature at which most forms of plant life could not survive. Dr. Barrett figures that this critical amount is only ten to 20 times as much material as is now present in the atmosphere.

Particulates in the atmosphere change the reflectivity of the atmosphere and affect the amount of sunlight reaching the earth's surface. Dr. Barrett says that nature's been able to take care of her own pollution (i.e., volcano eruptions) and we must keep close watch on how nature handles man's pollution.

While Administration spokesmen talk about tax reductions to help the economy, another levy—the Social Security contribution paid by workers—inexorably creeps upward, with no anguished cries. So far, from taxpayers. Yet, the Social Security tax is a heavier burden than income tax for many million Americans.

Workers at the present time contribute 5.2% of their earnings up to a maximum of \$7,800. Employers pay an equal amount. This amounts to a tax of \$405.60 for each worker and employer. Next January, an increase in the tax base to \$9,000 will raise the levy to \$468.

The Administration has proposed increasing the tax base over the next few years. This, coupled with automatic escalation of tax rates—to 6.05% by 1987—will make the Social Security tax an ever greater financial strain.

A demographic picture of Americans is being drawn quickly from the results of the 1970 Census. In its latest report, the Census Bureau reveals that young people between the ages of 15 and 24 are the fastest growing age group; the ratio of males to females is decreasing, and Americans appear to be living longer.

Persons 65 years and over make up nearly 10% of the U.S. population—an increase of 3.4 million people over the previous decade. But the startling increase is in the 15-24 age group which is up 47.5%. This group totalled 35.4 million in the 1970 census.

The total U.S. female population is tallied at 104 million, 5 million more than men. The fact that women live longer than men is the reason for the imbalance, despite the fact that male births outnumber female births.

#### PEOPLE AND QUOTES

##### IMPROVE GI LOT

"We intend to improve service life and remove unnecessary irritants, but we will not lower our standards to do so." Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff.

##### PROGRESS RX

"Business and government ask a great deal of each other, and the progress we all want—and that the public demands of us—can only be achieved in an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust." Dean Burch, FCC Chairman.

##### FREE SPEECH

"The price of liberty to speak the truth as each of us sees it is permitting others the same freedom." Archibald Cox, former Solicitor Gen. of U.S.

##### SPACE AGE FRUITS

"Although it may be years before our scientific exploration of space leads to practical results, our whole future as a

nation and as mankind depends on this." George M. Low, Acting NASA Chief.

##### SAFE FOOD

"... Americans can eat today with the assurance that their food supply is safe." Dr. Charles C. Edwards, Comm., Food and Drug Admin.

##### RETIREMENT \$ GOAL

"The ultimate goal would be to provide a retired worker with about the same sum as he was earning, after taxes, on the job." Frank L. Griffin, Jr., Treasury Dept. consultant on pensions.

##### INTO CONSUMER BREACH

"If business fails to meet consumer demands voluntarily, government must move into the breach to compel it to take the steps necessary to make the marketplace competitive, non-deceptive and fair to competitors and consumers." Mary Gardiner Jones, FTC Comm.



# Gentlemen: I would like information on how to become part owner in a portfolio of more than 120 U.S. corporations for \$20 a month.

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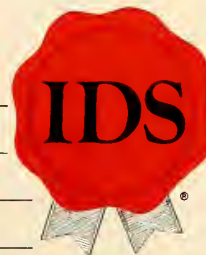
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# TO INCH'ON BY WAY OF PUSAN... The Korean

By T. R. FEHRENBACH

**D**URING THE SUMMER of 1950, in the first three months of the Korean War, American and South Korean troops rose from the depths of defeat to win the major objectives of the war in one daring coup. The war then went on for two more years. Because it did, the original disaster of 1950, the startling turnabout, and the victory that still holds good have all failed to command the respect in history that they deserve. The summer campaign of 1950—a complete victory—is well worth looking at in retrospect. Never have U.S. troops gone from such abject defeat to triumph on such a scale, or so swiftly.

Korea never really realized what they had accomplished, or even the fact that they had won *exactly* what American policy set out for them to win—the continued independence of the Republic of Korea.

This misunderstanding of the nature and purpose of the Korean conflict was perhaps tragic, because the United States was soon to be involved in another Korean-type war, in Vietnam. Korea marked a turn in the road of the vast Cold War power struggle that we are still traveling today, and which too many Americans still fail to understand.

In 1950, Korea was another of those faraway places of which most Americans had barely ever heard. The Korean

ever, Soviet troops, which hadn't fought in Asia in WW2, crossed the northern border at the same time. By agreement, the U.S. Army occupied Korea south of the 38th parallel of latitude, which split the country almost in half, while the Soviets took over the north. The split occupation was supposed to be temporary and Korea was supposed to be reconstituted as a free and independent nation. The Russians, however, soon began to make North Korea into a typical communist satellite state, in which Koreans who were Soviet citizens from Siberia held dictatorial control. When this and other Russian violations began what came to be called the Cold War, the 38th parallel became a fortified frontier in Asia.

SOVFCO

AUTHENTICATED NEWS INT'L



A unit of the North Korean People's Army (NKPA), part of the 80,000-man invasion force that intended to crush the free South.



Refugees seeking to escape the onslaught of the North Koreans flee from battle areas as the invaders routed the Allied forces.

The Korean War was a major war. An estimated 2 million human beings died in it or because of it. It marked a new dimension in warfare in the post WW2 world. Korea was a *limited* war. Both sides, fearful of nuclear war, avoided worldwide objectives and fought only to determine whether the free world, or the communist side, should control South Korea. The fighting was limited to Korea, and both sides limited the size of forces and the kind of weapons they used or might have used. Korea was a test of both strength and will, and in the end the free world won. Yet, because so much controversy has swirled about it, most of the men who fought and bled in

peninsula has always been strategically important. It is a potential bridge leading into the Asian heartland from Japanese waters, or a dagger pointed from Asia at the islands of Japan. For centuries the Koreans were under nominal Chinese rule. In the last years of the 19th century, the Japanese drove the Chinese out. A few years later, in 1905, they fought a victorious war with Russia, whose Siberian province also bordered Korea on the north, and incorporated the peninsula within their expanding Japanese empire.

At the end of WW2, in 1945, United States forces entered Korea through the southern port of Pusan as part of the defeat and occupation of Japan. How-

Frustrated in trying to set up a free, united Korea, the United States took the problem to the United Nations. In 1947, the U.N. declared South Korea a U.N. ward or protectorate, and elections were held in the South under U.N. auspices. Dr. Syngman Rhee was elected President of the Republic of Korea in 1948. Rhee, an old, autocratic, but very strong leader, successfully resisted two years of communist threats, subversion and other efforts to bring him down and take over the south.

In 1949, the United States withdrew its occupation forces, leaving only a few military advisors in the south. Meanwhile, in the north the communists forged a large and powerful army,



# Campaign of 1950

A history of the military campaign  
in Korea from the despair before Pusan  
to the turnabout at Inchon.



U.S. gun crew behind Nakdong River line, near tip of Korea peninsula and last natural barrier to a total North Korean takeover.

supported by modern Russian weapons. The southerners, or "ROKs" (for Republic of Korea), were not furnished such weapons. Their officers and staffs had to be trained from scratch. In 1949, the Chinese communists under Mao Tse-tung won their civil war against Chiang Kai-shek. When fighting ended in China, the Chinese communists sent 30,000 battle-hardened veterans of Korean ancestry to form the cadres and supply the commissioned and enlisted leaders of the North Korean People's Army (NKPA). By 1950, the North Korean army was superior to that of the ROKs.

At 4:00 a.m., Sunday, June 25, 1950, 90,000 North Korean soldiers, led by

a brigade of over 100 Russian-built T-34 tanks, crashed across the 38th parallel in an unprovoked act of war. They caught the ROKs completely by surprise. In a few hours, in a series of great, confused and bloody battles, they destroyed the bulk of the ROK army north of the Han River and poured into Seoul, the ROK capital. They expected to overrun South Korea before August 15 and confront the United Nations and the United States with an accomplished fact. The Soviets who furnished the arms, the Chinese who sent 30,000 "volunteers," and the North Koreans who carried out the invasion did not expect the United States or the free world to react in time.

At the U.N. headquarters in New York, however, Secretary-General Trygve Lie reacted angrily to this open aggression. He called the Security Council into emergency session. Because the Russian delegation was boycotting the U.N. at this time and unable to use its veto, a resolution was passed requesting that all U.N. members render assistance to the Republic of Korea. In Washington, President Harry Truman and his Cabinet agreed that this brutal aggression had to be contained. Truman and his advisors feared a big, or a nuclear war—but they felt that if the communist move were not checked now, WW3 might become inevitable.

On June 27, 1950, the U.N. Security



## CONTINUED To Inch'on By Way of Pusan...The Korean Campaign of 1950

Council passed an American-sponsored resolution that "... the members of the United Nations furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to *repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area.*" Harry Truman believed, and later said, that while it was vital to American security and hopes of future world order to defeat the communist invasion, he should avoid a total, nuclear war with the Soviet Union and Communist China if possible. The United States might win WW3, but at a fearful and unacceptable cost, and no

advised that there was no decision to broaden the war, even if Russians intervened.

This was a very courageous action of the President, and it was to be one that millions of Americans, including U.S. fighting men, never completely understood. The idea of a "limited" war was part of a new, dangerous world, in which there was no peace, but in which the government hoped communist ambitions could be checked short of a final holocaust.

In the Far East, General MacArthur commanded powerful air and naval

of all was the fact that since the United States had not expected its army to be thrown suddenly into combat, and since there were few adequate training areas in Japan, most of the troops had never had maneuvers. Some had never adjusted the sights of their weapons.

It was soon evident that American air and naval power could not hold Korea without reinforcements for the South Korean ground troops. Of the 98,000 ROK soldiers who had manned the 38th parallel on June 25, only about 22,000 escaped south of the Han. These men were only lightly armed. Their organiza-

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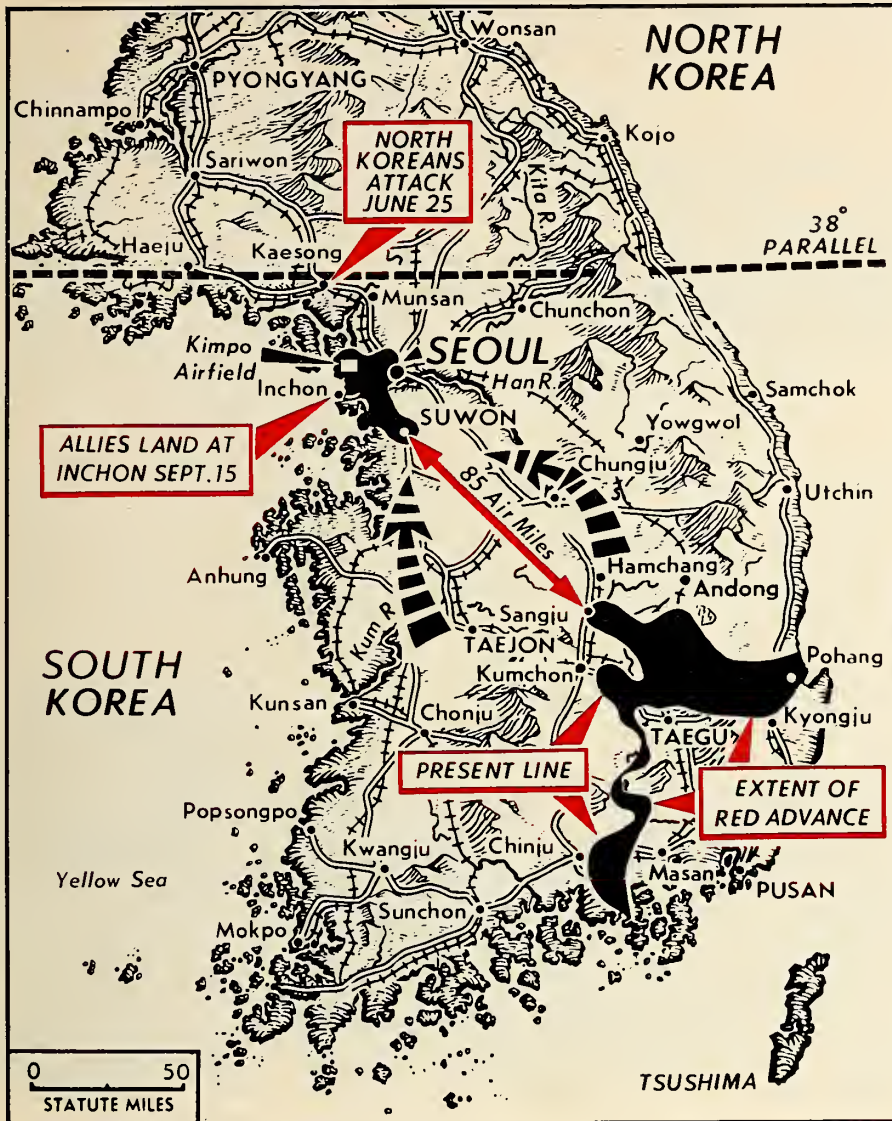
U.S. infantryman keeps watch for North forces at Nakdong River. A successful crossing would have driven our force into the sea.

one believed the United States could totally defeat and occupy China and Russia. The communists apparently planned to fight only in Korea—Soviet troops in Europe were not put on alert. Truman accepted this limited war. He promptly authorized Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Japan-based American commander in the Far East, to involve U.S. air, naval and ground forces in Korea in support of the ROKs. In effect, this was an "undeclared war," entered into by executive action of the President, in what Truman considered the best interests of the nation. MacArthur was also

forces, but he had only four understrength, green army divisions on occupation duty in Japan. Very few of the men in these divisions were veterans of combat. Mentally, they saw themselves as occupation troops. They were also terribly deficient in equipment. There was only a mixture of old, in some cases almost worn-out, WW2 weapons and transport. The Army had been deeply cut back as an economy move. The rifle regiments had only two battalions, instead of their designated three. They had no heavy artillery, and they had only a few light tanks. Worst

tion had disintegrated. Thousands of individual soldiers fought bravely and died. They had inflicted serious casualties on the enemy, but what was left of the ROK army was in headlong retreat. The only hope of halting that retreat was for the United States to throw her men and units into Korea piecemeal. It was impossible to move whole divisions into Korea quickly with the ships and transport available at the time. Maj. Gen. William F. (Bill) Dean, commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division, was ordered to move his division into Korea in parts. He hated to break





Associated Press map of Sept. 23, 1950, shows Naktong River beachhead around Pusan, all that Allies held after two months of withdrawals. After Inch'on landing, Allies broke out of beachhead and, nine days later, were within 85 miles of their companion forces in Seoul. Black areas, lower right and around Inch'on, detail territory won back as of date of map. Broken arrows show main routes to Seoul.

up his command but he had no choice.

On July 1, 1950, Lt. Col. Charles B. (Brad) Smith's 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry, climbed into waiting C-54 transports at Itazuke Air Base in Japan.

General Dean could only give him very general orders: "... When you get to Pusan, head for Taejon. We want to stop the North Koreans as far from Pusan as we can. Block the main road

as far north as possible... I'm sorry I can't give you more information... Good luck, and God bless you and your men!"

Five days later, on July 5, this lone battalion, designated "Task Force Smith," dug in along a 300-foot-high ridge on the main Korean highway between Suwon and Osan. It was cool, wet weather. Task Force Smith comprised the two weak rifle companies that made up the usual "peacetime" battalion in 1950, a headquarters, and some communications personnel. The men were armed with M-1 rifles and a few machine guns. The battalion had two 75mm. recoilless rifles, two 4.2-inch mortars, six 2.36-inch rocket launchers or bazookas and four 60mm. mortars. Ammunition was scarce: each soldier carried 120 rounds. A battery from the 52nd Field Artillery—six 105mm. howitzers—was dug in close behind in direct support.

The young soldiers of Task Force Smith, most of whom had been too young for WW2 service five years earlier, were cool and confident. They had been told that this Korean operation was a sort of "police action" and that the ROKs merely needed moral support. Neither they nor their officers understood the kind of tough, disciplined, fanatic and well-armed armies the communists were building in the Far East, or what they would soon face.

By 0730 Smith saw a tank column grinding toward his ridge. A few minutes later his 105's opened fire on these tanks. The long, sleek, deadly T-34s clanked through bursting high explosive shells without damage. This was unnerving to the troops of Task Force Smith. They had no anti-tank mines, and in the overcast were without air support. Soon, Smith counted more than 30 of the 34-ton monsters.

Because ammunition was scarce, the recoilless rifles held their fire until the tanks were too close to miss. Then the 75mm. rounds exploded against the turrets of the oncoming T-34s with no

WIDE WORLD PHOTO



Men of the First Marine Division in amphibious tractors head in for assault on Inch'on, Sept. 15, 1950.



# CONTINUED To Inchon By Way of Pusan...The Korean Campaign of 1950

effect. Now, the North Korean tanks opened up with machine-gun fire. An American lieutenant grabbed one of the 2.36-inch bazookas and crawled through a ditch until he was only 15 yards from the first tank. He fired a total of 22 rounds at all parts of the tank. Some of the ammunition, stored since WW2, misfired. The rounds that fired burned out futilely against the thick armor. The newer, 3.5-inch rockets would have stopped T-34s—but there were none in the Far East.

The tanks went on down the road and attacked the artillery position. Here one tank was set afire by a HEAT shell fired at point-blank range, but the others destroyed one of Smith's howitzers and smashed the battery vehicles with 85mm. gun fire. The tanks passed through, leaving Smith with some 20 men dead or

was too great for the badly outnumbered, poorly-trained battalion. As it moved back it took heavy casualties from machine-gun fire, and the retreat became something of a rout. The soldiers lost all their weapons except a few rifles, streaming back along the muddy road to Osan.

In Osan, Colonel Smith could account for only 185 men. Later, more straggled in. The artillery had lost five officers and 26 enlisted men.

A bitter price had been paid for a little time.

This battle almost set a pattern for the next terrible weeks of the war. Bit by piece, battalion by understrength battalion, the 24th Division arrived along the roads of central South Korea. The entire burden of the war fell on its back. Everywhere, units came under

less ammunition and no hand grenades.

Soon, the gun snouts of T-34s were seen up the road, followed by a deploying battalion of enemy infantry. In a heavy fire fight, the 1st Battalion at P'yongt'aek was overrun. As the companies and platoons tried to make an orderly withdrawal, they were chopped to pieces. A number of Americans who tried to surrender as they were surrounded were callously shot down. In a retreat that was almost a rout, the American units discarded their clothing and equipment along the road as they poured south.

General Dean, who had arrived in Korea July 3, learned on July 6 that the P'yongt'aek-Ansong line was lost. The 3rd Battalion, 34th Infantry, was driven back through Ch'onan in disorder. The regiment's commander, Col.

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S. Commander in the Far East (fourth from left, above, and at right), inspects fighting in the

Inch'on area. Second man from left, viewing bodies of North Korean soldiers, is 7th Fleet Cmdr., Admiral Arthur Struble.

wounded, and the artillery battery disorganized and demoralized. Tank treads cut their communications wire back to the infantry.

A column of infantry and trucks, six miles in length, followed the enemy tanks. There were few T-34s with this new force, which were the 16th and 18th Regiments of the NKPA 4th Division. Task Force Smith opened fire on this column, setting some trucks aflame and killing many infantrymen before the enemy deployed. Artillery would have been a great help now, but there was no communication with the guns. All the radios were old and wet, and wouldn't work.

Smith, a competent and courageous officer, held his ridge and blocked the enemy advance until early afternoon. By then he was running out of every kind of ammunition. He was under heavy fire, and enemy troops with automatic weapons were turning his flanks. He ordered his companies to "leapfrog" out in an orderly withdrawal. The pressure

heavy attack. There was too little ammunition and equipment, and what there was was too old. Above all, there was absolutely nothing with which to stop the tanks of the North Korean 105th Armored Brigade, the steel spearhead of the communist attack. Finally, thrown into desperate combat under impossible conditions, the inadequately trained GIs suffered terrible psychological pressure. They did not know what they were fighting, or why.

The 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry, came north from Taejon by rail. It dug into grassy hills about two miles north of P'yongt'aek. The 3rd Battalion stopped at Ansong. There was to be a defense along the line between the two battalions. These units were at two-thirds normal strength. There were less than 100 rounds of M-1 ammunition per man. There was one Browning automatic rifle per platoon, with only 200 rounds for each, and an average of four boxes of cartridges for each machine gun. There was no 75mm. recoil-

Robert R. (Bob) Martin, who had just arrived, was blown to pieces trying to hold off a T-34 with an obsolete 2.36-inch rocket. The entire situation in Korea was coming apart. On July 8, Lt. Gen. Walton (Johnny) Walker, commanding the Eighth Army, flew into Taejon and told Dean that all the American divisions in Japan were now on their way to Korea, under his command. More help had been requested from the States—the 2nd Infantry Division, then at Ft. Lewis, Wash.; part of the 82nd Airborne; a regimental combat team from the Fleet Marine Force; engineers, and three tank battalions—of which there were none in the Far East.

All headquarters from Taejon to Tokyo to the Pentagon now knew the kind of fight they were in. General MacArthur already had conceived a brilliant plan to defeat the enemy and end the invasion—but this plan was worthless unless the American line could hold at least an enclave on the Korean peninsula. MacArthur cabled the Joint





LST's unload equipment on the beach at Inch'on on invasion day. The port fell the next day and Seoul was taken on Sept. 25.

UPI



Marines behind Seoul street barricade as fighting raged for the city. With fall of Seoul, enemy defenses in the south collapsed, and their army was trapped and wrecked.

Chiefs of Staff: *The situation is critical....*

The units of the 24th Division were battered, bled and driven back as they tried to halt or delay the North Korean advance through South Korea. By July 12, General Dean was forced to withdraw south of the Kum River, which circled the important transportation hub of Taejon. The Kum was a broad, deep stream, the last such obstacle in south-central Korea. Dean was trying to defend this line with his three understrength regiments, one of which, the 21st infantry, had already lost 1,433 men. The 34th and the 19th Regiments were in better shape, but the fresh 19th numbered only 2,276. With support troops, Dean had 11,400 men at Taejon.

Facing his immediate front were the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the NKPA, with at least 50 medium tanks.

On July 14, a North Korean regiment forced its way across the Kum. The enemy now employed what was to be its favorite tactic. Instead of turning and engaging the American flank, enemy soldiers poured in small parties toward the American rear. Their mortar shells

(Continued on page 42)



LATELY, WE'VE been hearing all sorts of dire things about the American "military-industrial complex." The chief thing we have been hearing is that it is bad. We've also heard that it is too big, that it is too influential, that it is too uncontrolled, that it is too warlike, and that it is too reckless. Astonishing figures have been cited. Various authorities, including some who are virtually unimpeachable, have been quoted to back up warnings that our military, acting in cahoots with its industrial suppliers and private designers of military goods and weaponry, has gotten out of control.

Our present wedding between the military and industry is young in our history. It was shaped right after WW2, and rose to its present scope after the shock of the Korean War. It was created with broad public support by national civilian and military leaders, many of whom are still living and who lived through what we had before. This is all recent, yet in current discussions of the complex it is hard to hear any reference to this highly pertinent history.

Probably the top authority who is often cited in support of dire things we hear is the late General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Ike's name and opinion are influential, particularly in military things.

If Ike said that our military-industrial complex is too big for its britches and too reckless to be trusted, and that it ought to be foreclosed, he ought to have known what he was talking about.

The very phrase "military-industrial complex" owes its currency to Ike. In his farewell address in 1961 he warned that "... we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence... by the military-industrial complex."

At that time his remarks attracted little attention—and for good reason. He said more on the same subject in his farewell address that made it less newsworthy.

Several years later, when the furor over the Vietnam War started to build up, his words were dug up and widely circulated—usually in attacks against the military and big business.

At the time, I was struck by the fact that Ike had warned against something that might happen, but his warnings were being treated as if he had said it had happened.

To me this seemed odd. I knew that Ike had felt bitter about our earlier military-industrial teamwork, and that he was one of the founders and champions of the new complex we charted in 1946-48. From 1953 to 1961 he ruled over it as President of the United States. Yet he never made any mention of it as a "menace" until his last day in office in 1961. Nor can I find that until the day

of his death in 1969 he ever said that the "unwarranted influence" that he warned against had actually come to pass.

Recently, I went back to Ike's farewell address to see if he'd actually taken such a sour view of it.

I found that he had only been quoted in part by those who have since cited him as an authority on the military-industrial complex as an existing menace. His full remarks are all on the other side of the question. I quote further:

"A vital element in keeping the peace," Ike also said, "is our Military Establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential



# The Pentagon's Alliance With Industry

## A look at what we've been hearing about the military-industrial complex.

aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction. . . . An alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals so that security and liberty may prosper."

In short, Ike had said three things, rather than one.

1. A military-industrial complex on a huge scale is an absolute necessity for our security.

2. While maintaining such a complex as a necessity, we must make sure that it does not overstep its natural bounds.

3. If our people are well-informed and alert we can have the military-industrial complex that we need without letting it get out of hand.

We have the complex.

Do we have the well-informed citizenry?

On the one hand, we hear that, between them, our arms-related industries and the Pentagon are controlling the political life of the nation with the exercise of vast, unbridled influence, and that they are controlling the economic life of

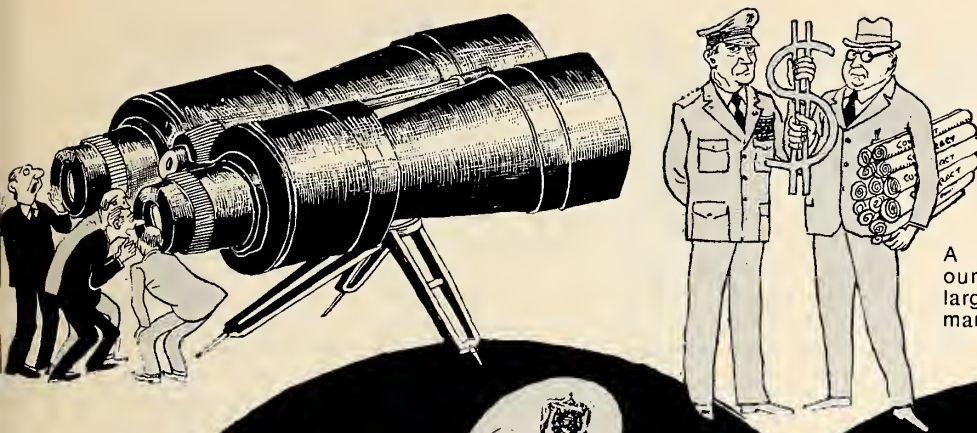
the nation by the sheer force of their size in our economy, whether or not with hanky-panky as well.

We hear that they are promoting war for profit, leading us into ill-considered expenditures and adventures, and that they are squandering our resources and tax dollars in reckless, stupid and conniving ways.

On the other hand, we hear that the military-industrial complex is policed to a fare-thee-well by Congress and civilian controls; that it promotes peace through strength, and then only as far as Congress and public debate permit; that it operates with an efficiency and progressiveness that should be the envy of our other large, national institutions; that it exercises foresight and adaptability in a manner to put such costly complexes as American education and American medicine to shame; and that our cities, though they don't deal with as many unknown risks as the military does, could look to the military-industrial complex as an example of how to manage themselves and our interests better.

If the public can be exposed to these





A look at the figures shows that our arms expenditures, though large, are astonishingly smaller than many publications have claimed.



opposite views as "information," somebody is kidding somebody, and there is no such thing as Ike's well-informed citizenry. If we are worried about the military-industrial complex, we had better first be concerned about what is true and what is false in what we are told, and have a better grasp of what we aren't told about it.

Sometimes we hear that *any* military-industrial complex is a bad thing for a nation to have. This sort of criticism is implied in every approach that suggests scrapping the complex we have without replacing it with anything else in particular. Is that possible?

In the simplest terms, a military-industrial complex is only the web of relationships between a military organization and its private suppliers of manufactured materials—be they clothes or weapons or whatever.

An army or navy could exist naked and unarmed; or buy its materials

abroad; or set up its own purely military industrial empire and make what it needs. If it gets it supplies from its nation's civilian industries, as ours does, a military-industrial complex of some sort exists. The other choices are preposterous for the United States. So we need *some* sort of military-industrial complex, and the question before the house is not to do without one.

But what kind? That of 1917? That of 1941? That of 1971? These three just about cover the field. If there's a fourth, nobody is proposing it.

Our 1917 complex was an expensive joke, the next thing to no complex at all. It cost us a fortune and thousands of lives and gave us next to nothing in some of its most costly facets.

Our 1941 complex was better. But if we'd needed it to be in full operation the morning of Pearl Harbor, the world might be ruled by Hitler and the old Japanese military clique today. Luck-

ily, we had time to crank it up back then and eventually claim to be the "Arsenal of Democracy." A strong case can be—and has been—made that if we and our allies had had better military-industrial complexes in 1914 and 1939 neither World War might have happened. Nations with military-industrial machinery that was superior to what we kept in peacetime, and who thought they had outstripped our capacity to respond, were the initial armed aggressors in each case.

Ike was one of millions who knew we would never again have the time to too' up after we were at war that saved us in 1917-18 and in 1942-45.

When he said that we need a huge military-industrial complex, meshed with our peaceful methods and goals, he was talking about keeping the complex we had in 1961, which is the same one we have today. He spoke out of bitter personal and national experience



CONTINUED

## The Pentagon's Alliance With Industry

that began with the shameful events of WW1, became alarming at the end of WW2, and unendurable with the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950.

Let's turn back the clock to the WW1 horror story.

In both WW1 and WW2 we were dragged into wars without the industrial capacity or planning to meet immediate military needs. Both times we were saved not by our foresight, but by time provided by the width of the oceans and the armies of allies who were holding the foe at bay far from our shores.

There was never any greater military-industrial waste than in WW1. Our peacetime industry wasn't geared, even

Wilson Administration called on civilian manufacturers in every state to compile a list of civilian factories, what they were making, and what they might make. In Massachusetts, for instance, some 1,500 industries responded. You may get a notion of how much time was needed, simply to survey what existed, from the fact that it took from April to October of 1916 for Massachusetts industries to put together a report on what civilian industry was presently doing and might do, if war came. That's time enough to lose a war today. Nothing changed in these seven months except that the military had reports on paper about existing industry.

When war came, the mess in the

were at war first and discovered such things later. We robbed Peter to pay Paul. The Boston Edison Co., for instance, had ordered two new 30,000 kilowatt generators in 1915 for its normal expansion. The first one was delivered before the war was over and Baruch diverted it to another city where the need was more urgent. (Even in the winter months, Boston had to go on lightless days and heatless nights.) Baruch went through the war making the most of lucky accidents.

The standard army rifle was the Springfield. The army had about a quarter million of them and needed two million more. Through lack of planning and coordination in peacetime, it was impossible throughout the war to produce the needed Springfields. Men in training camps went through manual of arms with wooden rifles, while ur-



Military effort takes 8% of our economic activity, procurement is half of that.

in its thinking and blueprints, to produce the weapons and other equipment we suddenly needed when we started calling three million men to arms in April, 1917. Nor did the army have any modern equipment or the designs for it, or a corps of officers who had worked closely enough with industry to have the faintest glimmering of what was needed technologically or how it could be produced.

Since 1914 we had watched the struggling armies in Europe produce tanks, combat airplanes, new artillery and machine guns. We had done almost nothing about it, though late in 1915 the

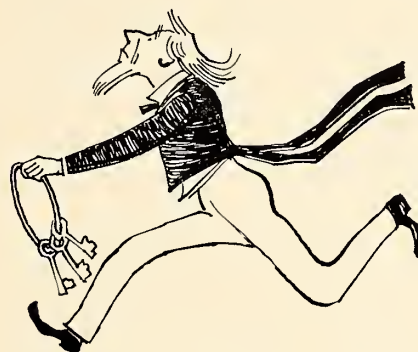
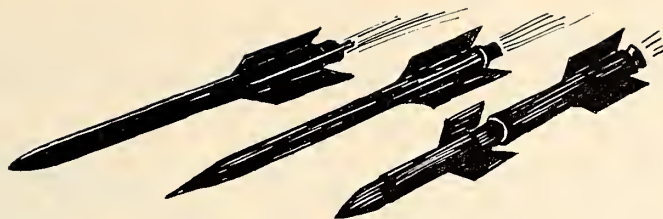
military was destructive of human life, while the mess in industry revealed how endlessly complex tooling up for war was, if you hadn't worked it out in peacetime military-industrial cooperation.

Bernard Baruch, who knew how to improvise, headed up the War Industries Board. Every industrial problem was unanticipated and unbelievable in its complexities. Baruch found that many cities that were capable of rapid expansion in war industries didn't have enough electric power to do so, while available coal was in short supply and poor in quality for a mighty effort. We

gent target practice was rationed. But we latched onto another lucky accident and the army changed to Enfield rifles of British design to capitalize on it. Private firms about the country had been making Enfield rifles on their own, in contracts with Britain. They hastily retooled the chambers to accommodate our ammunition. Among them they belatedly managed to make two million American Enfields before the war was over.

Our best mobile military vehicles at the outbreak were passenger cars and civilian trucks. Model T Ford trucks served on many battlefields. Patton





We used to wait until we were at war to arm. After WW2 we knew we'd never have the time again.

chased Villa on the Mexican border in a high, old Dodge touring car in 1916. Most of our field equipment was horse-drawn. Captain and then Major Dwight Eisenhower was a tank officer, bitter that he didn't get overseas. He spent the war in Gettysburg, Pa., which was as far as belatedly designed and manufactured American tanks got. Young George Patton rode tanks in Europe—secured from the struggling French war industries that were the target of the German attempt to come west through Verdun. Luck and a million French bodies were on our side, and they did not pass.

Billy Mitchell, who commanded our air arm in Europe, died bitter at our blunders and inadequacies in American war plane production. His men flew mostly French Spads, which he thought excellent for the time. He couldn't put any more Americans in the air than that equal to the number of planes he could scrounge from the hard-pressed British and French. When he needed more, he borrowed French and British pilots with their planes.

The French had been delighted at the air superiority they felt sure would flow from American industry when we entered the war. The Red Baron and his German flying colleagues had had the upper hand. In 1917, French Premier Ribot wired a request for 16,500 American planes and 30,000 engines, to boost the French supply and put an American air force of 4,500 in

the air. Knowing our reputed industrial genius, he hoped for them during the first six months of 1918. This, he said, would give us air superiority. At the end of the war Billy Mitchell commanded 1,500 planes in the American sector. Over 800 of them, including the pilots, were borrowed from the French and more were British made and manned.

When Ribot's request first arrived in mid-1917, Pershing blushed. We had 55 planes, he said, none equipped for combat, 51 obsolete and four obsolescent. We had 35 officers able to fly, which was 35 more than the planes we could put in combat.

The last big German offensive in July, 1918, routed the French army from the ridge of the Chemin des Dames, and was stopped by the bodies of American infantrymen and Marines at Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood. To mass for this the Germans had to concentrate their supplies and ammunition at Fère-en-Tardenois. Mitchell's fliers spotted this cluster before the attack and pounced on it. The Germans called in all their fighters to defend it and the air battle was a standoff. Mitchell said that if he'd had 1,000 good U.S. planes, instead of 250 scrounged from allies, he might have blunted the whole offensive by wrecking its supplies.

Mitchell was as angry at what we did do about a U.S. plane as he was about what we didn't do. We could have

started right out making French Spads, he said, and turned them out by the thousands if only there were technologists at home who had enough experience to recognize that the Spad was adequate. But, lacking all practical experience in combat plane development at home, the authorities here worked on a different basis. The British spoke our language, said Mitchell, so we put our faith in their know-how. That was the "technological" basis of starting to make an American plane based on the British de Havilland. Not only was the de Havilland inferior to the Spad, he said, but our "experts" set out to put a genuine American engine in it, the Liberty. A joint military-industrial complex of the type we now have would have tabooed it. The Liberty engine was not much good anyway, and it was ill-fitted to the de Havilland. We spent a fortune developing the Liberty engine during the war and never had any use for it. The only thing that made Mitchell happy about it was that the first such planes never got overseas until right at the end of the war, so he and his men weren't stuck with them.

After the war, the Liberty engine served as a prime, scandalous example of how vast and useless industrial operations had milked the public of millions "to make war profits." Let's note that we needed a good U.S. plane and suffered for lack of one. The effort to produce it was blameless, indeed urgent. The men who designed our present

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE



## The Pentagon's Alliance With Industry

complex in 1946-48 had the Liberty engine well in mind. They recognized that what was scandalous and wasteful was the bumbling around in the dark, without a research and development program to tell us what we were doing.

The Liberty has a modern parallel of sorts in the F-111. When we study the history of what we seem to have wasted on the F-111, we see a strong-willed Secretary of Defense forcing his own specifications on our present military-industrial complex over strenuous objections. In a determination to make one craft serve as both a navy carrier plane and an air force fighter, the end product was a compromise that was unsuitable for the navy and, to date, a sort of disaster in air force use. We might have gotten more for our dollars if Mr. McNamara had paid more heed to his joint military-industrial advisers.

There is no end to the horror story of our military-industrial ignorance and incapacity in WWI. We built a huge fleet of concrete transport ships, few of which ever sailed anywhere. Their hulks stood in the Hudson River for

A Major General Burr, in command of the Rock Island arsenal, told Congress after the war that he got early orders to buy enough stuff to equip 200 regiments. He entered the leather market ahead of all other war agencies and soon had all the available leather in the country tied up. Other agencies and departments of the military beseeched Burr for the leather they needed. "I had it all," he told Congress. There being no military-industrial machinery to control military supply needs through a central defense agency, Burr took the point of view that he had to take care of himself, and wouldn't release any.

There had been no peacetime teamwork between the military and the transportation industry to integrate transportation and terminal facilities in the event of war. Congestion of port and rail facilities resulted. The transport tie-ups alone produced a situation in the winter of 1917-18 that approached "paralysis of the war machine," according to an official post-war report.

A month after Congress declared war, the army began testing machine

years, yet for lack of a peacetime military-industrial complex that was any better than we'd had in the Spanish-American war, we had to depend very largely on what they could spare in military items. We did a magnificent job for them in civilian industry items, such as food and clothing. But in military materiel we tooled up a fantastic industry, much of it naive and inexpert, used little of what it produced, and tore it apart at the end. There was never such waste. Our great contribution to the military effort was men—their bodies, their minds, their courage, their limbs and their lives.

The WWI experience is well worth telling at such length. Our present complex is rooted in that experience. The more of it you tell, the more it is the same in endless detail.

We were far better off in WW2 in our basic industrial capacity and in our ability to organize a conversion. Our leaders then were very largely men who had been on the scene in WW1, and they had its bitter lessons to draw on. Baruch served again. The WW2 generals and admirals had lived the earlier fiasco as colonels and commanders. President Roosevelt had been in the Navy Department. Harry Truman was



Most of our defense business goes to medium sized firms who job much of it out to smaller ones.

a generation, and were surplus grain warehouses during the Depression. One is a restaurant in Tampa, Fla., today.

The military, in 1917, had not worked out any system of unified buying policy. The army, alone, had five purchasing agencies. Each acted independently in every manner. They competed with one another, and with the navy and other government agencies for vital materials, causing confusion in industry and government alike and sending prices sky-high.

guns to decide on a standard American type. Exclamation point. The army had 1,500 machine guns of four different types that it had been fooling around with when war was declared. Until we got our machine gun production going we bought Hotchkiss types from the beleaguered French, who had hoped we could supply them.

The story wasn't much different in artillery. Or in a thousand other details. France and England had been under the gun and bleeding to death for three

a WWI artilleryman. Members of Congress had endured WWI and the memory of our experiences was heavy on their minds. Industry still had, or dragged out from retirement, executives who had been through the mill before.

Yet, though our WW2 industrial effort ended up a giant, one thing was the same. It took us a couple of years to put our knockout punch together. The early days after Pearl Harbor were again days of unreadiness, defeat, gloom and retreat—while oceans and allies





"Hawks" in Congress often have less defense business in their areas than "doves" in Congress have in theirs, contrary to much propaganda.

once more gave us time to mobilize.

When, in WW2, the Germans hit England with rockets and almost beat us to the punch with combat jet planes, while we ourselves unloosed the atom bomb, the whole world was chilled. Henceforth, whoever got hit by a major opponent would have to be able to respond rapidly or be destroyed. The time to arm after a general war started had vanished forever. The world formed the UN to try to prevent any such war.

In a great debate, we streamlined our separate and competing armed forces into one agency, the Defense Department, where basic planning could move faster and with less groping. Over it we put a top policy defense board—the civilian Nat'l Security Council—including the President and heads of all concerned government departments, on which the Defense Secretary sits as one member. In the same operation, we provided that, in peacetime, industry would work closely with the military, and keep constant weapons research and testing going. The earlier luxuries of waste and bungling and starting too late would henceforth be national suicide. Until 1950, the industrial role was more of a planning and testing program than a heavy production one. We cut back our ready arms, and slashed our standing forces. Then, in Korea, the communists made war on the United Nations itself, and the dream that the UN would end major war vanished. The enlarged extent of our military posture and our industrial arms effort of today dates from the lesson of the Korean war.

This much is a brief background of the beginnings and growth of our mod-

ern, large military-industrial complex.

What of the present debate about it?

Here I want to share with you my frustrations as a college teacher in trying to fill out the details of serious allegations about our military-industrial complex. They became so alarming by 1968 that I wanted to be well-informed on the subject myself.

I read and heard the charges—some in magazines and newspapers, some on the air, some the total content of well-reviewed books. I pored over statistics and went to original information sources of the critics. When I put it all together I found that the most violent criticism against the Pentagon, against defense businesses, and against Presidents, Senators and Representatives clustered around four major accusations.

1. The Pentagon and defense industries together have a stranglehold on the U.S. economy. They have gotten so big that our economic life is tied to "militarism."

2. The Pentagon and defense industries influence Congressmen from areas with big defense contracts to vote "hawkish," or warlike.

3. A military-industrial lobby pressures our foreign policy makers into warlike stances and adventures in dealing with other nations.

4. Wars are largely the result of a conspiracy between war-profiteers and corrupt political authorities—and just having arms leads us to make war.

As I explored the facts on which these accusations stand, I was astonished and found a few other writers who were equally astonished, having

had virtually the same experience.

Let's look at what I found:

Accusation #1... *a stranglehold on our economy by virtue of dominant size alone.*

Robert L. Heilbroner in the New York Review of Books well expressed this view when he characterized our military-industrial complex as a "second political economy," now "the acknowledged master" of the "core of (our) primary industrial system" and the "silent master" of "crucial areas of our political life." Most other anti-complex spokesmen agree with him—C. Wright Mills, Seymour Melman, Ralph Lapp, Ronald Steel, John Kenneth Galbraith.

According to a story in Time magazine, almost a fifth of all skilled American workers depend for their living on employment in defense industries.

Such statements are alarming. They go beyond just citing the dollar amounts of our military expenditures to say that, as a proportion of our entire economic life, almost a fifth of our skilled workers and the "core" of our industrial life have come to depend on armaments.

Is it true? I had found Time's story unbelievable when I read it. A fifth of the skilled workers whom I know are not employed in defense industries.

I reread that Time story. It was called "What is the military-industrial complex?" (April 11, 1969, p. 23.) It said, exactly: "According to a recent estimate 21% of skilled blue collar workers and 16% of professional employees are on payrolls that rely on military spending."

Actually, 63% of our defense workers are left out of Time's statement, as they are neither professional nor skilled blue collar. This missing 63%, plus those in Time's statement, would bring our defense workforce to perhaps 40% of all working Americans! Or 32 million.

Time didn't say whose recent estimate it was quoting. So I went to the statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. They show about 3 million (not 32 million) of our total labor pool of about 80 million engaged in defense industry, including all those who work for subcontractors of major defense contractors. That's a little more than 3% of our workforce, and a far cry from 40%.

I did find figures exactly like those in Time, whose meaning was entirely different. The official Statistical Abstract of the United States says that 16% of *those who work in defense industries* are classed as professionals, and 21% of *those who work in defense industries* are classed as skilled blue collar workers (leaving 63% in other categories—perhaps chiefly unskilled). If

(Continued on page 49)



# NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH  
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JUNE 1971

## CONGRESS CONSIDERING SOME BILLS WHICH REFLECT LEGION MANDATES:

Here are some of the bills which have been introduced in the 92nd Congress in recent weeks which substantially fulfill Legion mandates or reflect long-standing policy . . . If passed, these bills would . . . entitle Viet-vets to receive mustering-out pay similar to that paid to WW2 and Korean War vets . . . provide for the payment of aid and attendance benefits to certain totally disabled veterans . . . move to keep May 30 as Memorial Day and November 11 as Veterans Day . . . enable dependents of veterans who die from service-connected causes and those suffering from totally disabling service-connected conditions permanent in nature to receive hospital and medical care through civilian facilities . . . provide a \$300 a year clothing allowance to service-connected war veterans who require the use of artificial limbs or braces . . . increase VA burial award from \$250 to \$400 . . . raise pension income limitations and monthly benefits and pay an additional \$25 per month to those age 72 or older . . . equalize eligibility requirements for certain Vietnam Era amputees to receive automobile allowances.

## LEGION TESTIFIES ON VA FUNDS BEFORE SENATE VETS COMMITTEE:

Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Hospitals recently, Nat'l Cmdr Alfred P. Chamie voiced the Legion's concern with the VA's supplemental budget for fiscal 1971 and the upcoming 1972 budget . . . Noting \$105 million was being added to the medical care supplemental budget, he regretted that \$46 million of it would be used to meet federal employee pay increases and other benefits—as deserving as they are—and added it would have been preferable to provide for them via a separate appropriation . . . He expressed satisfaction that another \$31 million of the total would be used to reduce the present fee dental backlog . . . He criticized cuts in the 1972 budget made by the Office of Management and Budget of \$119.8 million in the medical care program that would reduce by 5,000 beds the average daily patients census . . . In the face of a rising vet-

erans population, new problems with alcoholism and drug addiction, "there is nothing in the present state of veterans affairs in this country that could justify this reduction," he added.

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WORKERS BECAUSE OF AGE AGAINST THE LAW:

With the emphasis on youth today and the problems the Vietnam era veteran has getting employment in a depressed economy it is possible to overlook the problems of older veterans who have the necessary ingredients for successful job-holding but who may be unemployed and discriminated against solely because of age . . . Each year unemployed workers find it progressively harder to acquire new jobs after they reach age 40—despite the fact that a rapidly expanding technology increasingly demands they discard old skills and learn new ones in mid-career . . . For example, in the ten-year span between 1960-1970, the drop-out rate from the labor force of men aged 55 to 64 increased for whatever reason from 973,000 to 1,533,000, a dramatic 58% rise.

Employment discrimination against persons between 40-65 was made illegal when the Age Discrimination in Employment Act was passed in 1967 . . . The law applies to the hiring, discharge, leave, compensation and promotion practices of most employers of 25 or more persons (except federal, state and local government) . . . It also prohibits most labor unions with 25 or more members from excluding or expelling from membership, or otherwise discriminating against, any individual because of age . . . The law further forbids discrimination against age by employment agencies which serve affected employers and prohibits help-wanted ads from characterizing age of applicant wanted by the use of certain terms.

If you know of instances where workers were discriminated against because of age or want further information on the law, contact the Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division in your local area, or, write: U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, Washington, D.C. 20210 . . . All inquiries are kept in strict confidence.



# NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

JUNE, 1971

CREDIT: EVERETT BRUST



Some 500 Viet-vets sought jobs with 50 employers at this Legion Job Fair in Fargo, N. D. See story below for more details.

## Vietnam Vet Unemployment Rate Climbing

Over 10% of Viet-vets in the 20-29 age group need work; rate up 4% in a year; future troop withdrawals from Vietnam will boost that rate; Legion Jobs For Vets Program reports from around the nation.

They're moderately well-dressed now, some even stylish, as they stand quietly in the long lines. A joke or nervous remark occasionally rises above the monotonous buzz in the room. Now and then a typewriter clacks sporadically or a phone rings.

They're young, some of them with the currently fashionable long sideburns, mustaches, beards and long hair. There are straight crewcut types, athletic-looking, well-set up, tough. Most of them, bearded or not, have had to take care of themselves in foreign lands under the most trying of conditions in battle or in support areas.

They're somebody's sons, brothers, cousins, sweethearts, husbands, nephews and uncles. Some are young fathers.

They're today's Vietnam veterans and the sad fact is that too many of them can't take care of themselves in their own land because they're trained for warlike tasks not useful in civilian life or because a depressed economy can't provide them with work.

But, trained or untrained, they have one thing in common. They all need jobs. And the possibility of a job opportunity has brought them where they will stand in line at a Legion Job Fair or Veterans Benefit session.

Standing in line seems to be the age-old bane of existence for servicemen and veterans.

To some who can remember, the situation conjures faint visions of the ragged jobless lines of the '30's that stretched way off into tiny figures alongside a drab factory wall or off the edge of a newspaper photograph.

For whatever reason, the men on today's job-seeking lines are more well-dressed than their older counterparts of yesteryear. Perhaps the problem is not yet so acute or vast. Perhaps mustering

out pay and service savings sustains them. Or Dad and Mom.

At any rate, statistics from the Department of Labor are mere indicators of the size of the problem, much like the tip of an iceberg sitting in the ocean.

As of March 1971 they show that some 372,000 were known unemployed\* out of a total labor work force (ready, willing and able to work) of 3,459,000 veterans in the 20-29 age group. That's 10.8% unemployed, up 4% from the same period last year.

If the age group is narrowed down to 20-24, the percentage of unemployed rises sharply for these men have the

\*The phrase "known unemployed" is used here to denote those veterans who have applied for unemployment benefits. There are no accurate figures to indicate how many vets do not sign up for benefits for one reason or another and thus do not get counted in jobless totals.

### President Announces \$1 Million Plan to Aid Disadvantaged Viet-vets

In Mid-April President Richard M. Nixon announced a new \$1 million program to attract disadvantaged veterans to expanded G.I. Bill job and education benefits.

Emphasizing the fact that Vietnam vets have a much harder time getting employment in today's job market, the President said: "We owe these men a debt of gratitude for their service—but we also owe them something more. The dismaying fact is that unemployment among Vietnam era veterans still is significantly greater than it is among non-veterans in the same age bracket."

The program, administered for the Office of Economic Opportunity by the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, is planned to start in low-income and blue-collar neighborhoods in 10 cities on a trial basis. Generally, it would consist of cadres of former servicemen who are now taking advantage of G.I. Bill benefits to recruit disadvantaged veterans not only for on-the-job training and education under the G.I. Bill but for other programs, including rehabilitation for drug-addiction.

Five of the 10 cities already selected to start up the program are: Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and Indianapolis.

National Commander Alfred P. Chamie and the heads of several other veterans organizations were present at the White House briefing when the new plan was announced.



## Jobs For Veterans Effort in Anderson, Ind.



CREDIT: JOE BAYS, ANDERSON HERALD

He's home—and in Anderson, Ind., this group is promoting local hiring of Viet-vets in the Jobs For Veterans Program. From left, Mayor J. E. Flanagan, Russell Welch and Arnette Leavell, Sr., members of the George H. Hockett Post 127 Committee on Veteran Employment, John Hines, local veterans' representative of the Indiana State Employment Service and James Armstrong, manager of the ISES office. Posters similar to the one behind the group have been placed in key locations around the city.

least amount of experience, education and training. Figures for this group show 244,000 known unemployed out of a total of 1,668,000 for an unemployment rate of 14.6%.

For the total labor work force of non-veteran young men in the 20-29 age group, some 656,000 are known unemployed out of a total of 7,444,000 which amounts to an 8.4% unemployment rate. In the 20-24 age group 449,000 are known unemployed out of a work force of 4,158,000 for a rate of 10.8%.

If these figures are compared with the admittedly high national unemployment rate of 6% for the entire working population then one can readily see that the 20-29 age group is in particularly bad shape with the 20-24 group suffering even more and the Vietnam vets in both age groupings suffering the most of all.

Because many of its members foresaw an unemployment crisis in being—one that would increase as defense manpower needs decreased with the withdrawal from Vietnam—and because they themselves had vivid, personal recollections of those gray days and long jobless lines of a generation ago, The American Legion geared up its Jobs For Veterans Program in mid-1970. The purpose is what the title says.

News of the Legion herewith reports

the latest happenings on the Jobs For Veterans scene.

•In North Dakota, Dep't Adj't Vern Useldinger reports 119 vets hired for jobs on the spot at a Legion-sponsored Veterans Job Fair held at Fraser Armory in Fargo on March 30 in cooperation with the Veterans Administration, the North Dakota Employment Security Bureau and the Minnesota Employment Service. The Fargo, N.D., and Moorhead, Minn., Legion posts were co-sponsors. Some 550 job-seeking veterans, most of them Vietnam Era vets, showed up to register for inter-

views (see photos p. 31.) and possible employment with some 50 different employers under one roof. A goodly percentage of the registrants (about 1/5th) came from neighboring Minnesota. Though the doors didn't open until 9:00 a.m., more than 200 ex-service-men were on hand by 8:00 a.m. to vie for jobs ranging from clerical workers to heavy equipment operators. At press-time, figures were not available as to how many vets were finally placed. There are over 5,200 unemployed veterans registered with the North Dakota Employment Service with over 60% of them Vietnam vets. The figure is reported 28% up from a year ago. In the city of Fargo alone, there are 670 unemployed veterans registered. Interesting sidelight: The representative of a large hardware chain who came to the Job Fair purely out of curiosity and with no plans to hire anyone, went away hiring three men on the spot.

The North Dakota Legion plans more Job Fairs in Grand Forks, Bismarck and Minot.

•In Washington, Seattle Post 1, which has a continuing Jobs For Vets program, has placed some 138 veterans in jobs out of the 300 who contacted the post. The program has been so successful it will be presented to other posts throughout the state as a model to follow.

•In Indiana, the Legion held an Employment Committee meeting in conjunction with the Department Spring Conference in mid-April with 41 in attendance, including 14 local Veterans Employment Representatives. In Vincennes, a Job Fair was planned with Local Legionnaires sponsoring Viet-vets and getting them to attend. Keith Collins, Indiana State VER, reported that January placement of veterans totaled 1,115; February, 1,186 and March, 1,555.

•In Ohio, the Legion conducted another Jobs For Veterans operation in

## McAlester, Okla., Promotes Jobs For Veterans Program



The group shown above, all from Harrison-Powers Post 79, McAlester, Okla., have spearheaded an effort that placed 354 veterans in jobs and 201 in training programs since Oct. 1970. From left, Lonnie Weeks, Third District Legion Employment Chairman and local Veterans Employment Representative in the Oklahoma State Employment Service; Samuel Dickens, Manager, McAlester OSES office; Vern Harrison, Post Adjutant and Post Employment Chairman, and Lloyd C. Hulsey, Commander, Post 79.



Toledo on March 30 in cooperation with the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services and the Veterans Employment Service for Ohio. Over 600 veterans registered and 71 employers sent representatives to interview the ex-servicemen. First reports indicated that 47 were immediately hired with further interviews scheduled for many others. A similar operation was scheduled for Springfield late in April.

•In Utah, a Job Fair at Layton attracted 30 employers with job offerings ranging from two to ten per employer. No reports yet as to how many veterans attended.

•In Texas, the Legion provided the services of its Department Service Officer, Garland DeLamar, at a Veterans Community Assistance and Job Mart Day held April 27 at the University of Texas in El Paso.

•Task Forces to help try to meet the problem were in the discussion stage in Kentucky, Louisiana and Maine.

•In Oklahoma, Harrison-Powers Post 79, of McAlester, working with the Oklahoma State Employment Service and the local VER, claims the placement of 201 veterans in training programs and 354 in gainful employment since Oct. 8, 1970. (See photo) Also in Oklahoma, Walter Rapp, Legion National and Oklahoma Dep't Employment Committee Chmn., complimented that state's Lions Clubs for adopting the Jobs For Veterans Program.

•In Nebraska, Gov. J. J. Exon proclaimed April "Jobs For Veterans Month." A special Veterans Information Center was opened in Omaha on April 6, 7, 8 with federal, state and city agencies on hand to provide material and assistance on jobs and benefits.

•In Washington, D.C., Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, a member of the President's Jobs For Veterans National Advisory Committee reported that close to 7,500 veterans had been placed with the postal service, largely due to a postal employment orientation course given through the Department of Defense's Transition Program. The Postmaster also announced the Postal Service is considering a program of postal correspondence courses and examinations to servicemen in overseas area and a campaign is being started to stimulate the interest of postmasters and supervisors to provide jobs and training for returning servicemen.

### On-The-Job Training

Despite publicity given to on-the-job training benefits available to Vietnam veterans, many still don't understand the general principles of the program and its advantages. Nor are employers completely aware of the benefits of the program both to themselves and to

### California Earthquake Fund

At presstime, the Legion's California Earthquake Disaster Fund—created to help relieve distress caused by the huge earth tremor in February—had reached \$31,-897.41. This does not include \$25,000 pledged by the national organization.

the veteran they could be helping to become a useful worker.

Briefly, it works like this. An eligible veteran may receive educational assistance allowance from the VA while pursuing a full time program of apprenticeship on a job which is approved by the approving agency of his state. The employer also pays him during this training period.

VA benefits for the first six month period of training range from \$108 per month with no dependents, \$120 per month with one dependent and \$133 per month with two or more dependents. Benefits scale downward as the trainee progresses beyond the initial six-month period but by then the employer starts raising the trainee's salary as he proves his worth.

### Philadelphia Veterans Stadium



Here is the new 65,000-seat Philadelphia Veterans Stadium built in honor of Philadelphians who served in the nation's armed forces. Shown above at the dedication on April 4 are (l to r): William F. Gormley, Director of Veterans Affairs of Philadelphia County and the Legion's Nat'l Membership Chairman; Mayor James H. J. Tate; Thomas Miller, Commander of the city's United Veterans Council and S. W. Melidosian, Mgr., Philadelphia VA Center.

Wages paid by the employer to the eligible veteran in training shall be at least 50% of the wages paid for the job for which he is being trained and can't be less than the wages paid non-veterans in the same training position. Also, there must be a reasonable certainty that the job for which he is training will be available when he finishes apprenticeship and that there will be advancement beyond that beginning position.

Interested veterans and employers should contact the Veterans Administration or federal and state veterans employment agencies for further details on how to participate in the program.

### British Legion Postage Stamp

The British Legion has its 50th Anniversary this year, and there will be at least two special postage stamps out of Britain to mark the event—one issued by the post office of the Island of Jersey on June 15, and one by the British post office on Aug. 25. Stamp collectors among Legionnaires who may be interested in first day covers of either or both of these can get prices, dates and "how to order" from a British dealer with a U.S. address by writing "Stamp Publicity (Worthing) Ltd., c/o TAR, 37-32 59th St., Woodside, N.Y. 11377."

### BRIEFLY NOTED



Recognition for those who serve

In Lebanon, Pa., Mayor John Worrillow (seated, left, in photo) signed a proclamation for VAVS Week, to pay tribute to scores of volunteer workers who are helping disabled vets at the local VA Hospital. Also seated in the picture is Harry Flussi, hospital director. Looking on are Arthur Heilman, VAVS Hospital Advisory Committee representative and chairman of hospital entertainment for the Legion; Mrs. Mary Shenk, 87, a volunteer; and Mrs. Mary Keenan, who is the VAVS Hospital Advisory Committee representative for the VFW Auxiliary.

James Hayes, left in photo, Dep't Chairman, Gifts to Hospitalized Veterans  
(Continued on page 36)





Alfred P. Chamie  
National Commander

# The 52<sup>nd</sup> National Executive

The 52nd National Executive Committee of The American Legion held its annual spring meeting at National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., as this issue went to press. Shown on these two pages are the 1970-71 representatives. Of the 65 members, 58 are from state and foreign departments and were elected by their department conventions. The remaining seven are the elected national officers: The National Commander, five National Vice Commanders, and the National Chaplain. The National Commander serves as chairman of the Committee. Living Past National Commanders (not shown) are also life members of the committee but without vote.



Rev. Milton B. Faust  
National Chaplain



Hugh W. Overton  
Alabama



George Petrovich  
Alaska



Robert E. Cockrill  
Arizona



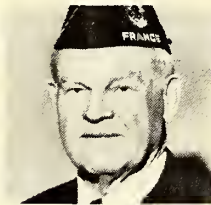
J. W. Steinsiek  
Arkansas



James A. Gilbert  
California



John J. Adams  
Florida



James E. Zulick  
France



W. D. Harrell  
Georgia



Wallace C. S. Young  
Hawaii



Melvin J. Alsager  
Idaho



Eric H. Smith  
Illinois



Reginald J. Dennis  
Maine



Jack E. Dyke  
Maryland



Leo F. Malloy  
Massachusetts



Fred W. Soto  
Mexico



Duane T. Brigstock  
Michigan



Eugene V. Lindquist  
Minnesota



Edmund G. Lyons  
New Jersey



G. Y. Fails  
New Mexico



Richard M. Pedro  
New York



Leroy S. Lakey  
North Carolina



Patrick T. Milloy  
North Dakota



Donald L. Gruenbaum  
Ohio



John J. O'Connell  
Rhode Island



E. Roy Stone, Jr.  
South Carolina



Glenn R. Greene  
South Dakota



Robert J. Foster  
Tennessee



Jack W. Flynt  
Texas



William E. Christoffersen  
Utah



# Committee of The American Legion



Claude Carpenter  
National Vice Commander



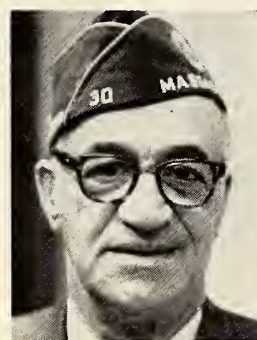
Robert E. L. Eaton  
National Vice Commander



John E. Gilbert  
National Vice Commander



Max Hanson  
National Vice Commander



Gabriel T. Olga  
National Vice Commander



Robert I. Hendershott  
Canada



Robert B. Grauberger  
Colorado



Joseph G. Leonard  
Connecticut



Thomas W. Mulrooney  
Delaware



Hy Wayne  
District of Columbia



Melvin H. Heckman  
Indiana



Ray Patterson  
Iowa



H. Armand DeMasi  
Italy



U. S. Grant  
Kansas



Harry A. Greene, Jr.  
Kentucky



Robert C. Smith  
Louisiana



Ralph W. Godwin  
Mississippi



Jerome P. Dobel, Jr.  
Missouri



P. W. Kelley  
Montana



Jerome N. Henn  
Nebraska



Thomas W. Miller  
Nevada



Laurence R. Spaulding  
New Hampshire



Eldridge Colston  
Oklahoma



Don Eva  
Oregon



Arnold A. Hannberg  
Panama Canal Zone



Daniel A. Drew  
Pennsylvania



Simeon C. Medalla  
Philippines



Raul B. Barreras  
Puerto Rico



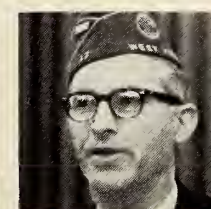
Roy Sweet  
Vermont



Thomas J. Gear  
Virginia



D. O. Engel  
Washington



L. O. Bickel  
West Virginia



L. H. Baker  
Wisconsin



Norman J. Guster  
Wyoming





Illinois rewards McDonald's Operators.

Committee, presents the **Illinois** Legion's first Heart of Gold Award to John Horn, treasurer, Chicagoland McDonald's Operators' Association, as TV clown Ronald McDonald beams his approval. The award is for the Association's help during the past 15 years in donating "hundreds of thousands of hamburgers, mountains of french fries, and oceans of coffee and shakes" to the Legion's Auxiliary ladies who wrap Christmas gifts for hospitalized veterans.



From Detroit "smalls" to their buddies

Youngsters at Harms Elementary School, Detroit, Mich., assisted by the Harms School Mothers Club and the **Detroit Districts Assoc.** of Legion posts, have sent five-pound packages to Vietnam servicemen. The packages consist of hard candy, canned pork and beans, coffee, tea, hot chocolate, pre-sweetened Kool-Aide, gum, handkerchiefs, socks, razor blades, playing cards, table games, tooth paste and brush, comb, paper-back book, stationery and other small items. The Association, said Alberto Pulido, vice commander and project chairman, assumed the obligation of addressing the packages and the cost of the air mail postage. In the photo are, l. to rt., Tammy Robinson, kindergarten student; Nancy Poole, fourth grader; Pearly Crudup, 1st VC; and Pulido.

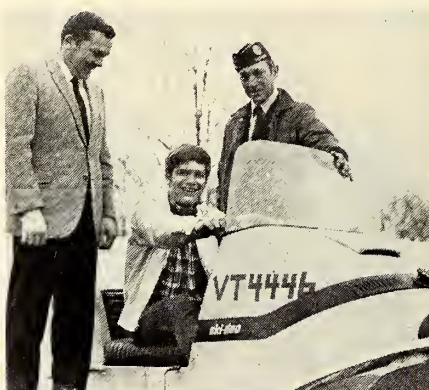
#### POSTS IN ACTION

The late Frank Abbo, a **Washington, D.C.**, restaurateur and Legionnaire, left \$500 in his will to provide for Christmas

gifts for needy children. In the photo, his widow presents a check to 1970 **Post 15** Cmdr Eugene Ward. At left is Robert Waters, assistant finance officer, with Arthur Slover, 1st vice cmdr.



Gifts for Washington, D.C., children



**Post 1**, St. Albans, Vt., sponsored Patrick Batchelder in the Dep't Oratorical Contest. He had to travel 25 miles in a snowmobile in the worst snow storm in years to compete but he got there and won. Here he's with his oratory coach, R. Ashton, and **Post Cmdr** H. Bartlett.

For keeping children off the streets, **Post 1018**, **St. Albans-Cambria Heights, N.Y.**, recommends the Saturday art classes conducted in the post home by member O. Theodore Francis (left in photo). Classes are also held during the week and evenings during the summer months. **Post Cmdr** Edward Lawrence said the post is in the process of getting a new building in which it will operate a full time community center for youngsters. "Ours is a racially integrated community," he said. "We want to make certain that all of our children get the recreational facilities to which they are entitled."



Saturday art classes for children are conducted by **Post 1018**, St. Albans, N.Y.

When the **Jersey City, N.J.**, Parking Authority announced its intention of converting small, historic Speer Cemetery into a parking lot, writes William Kavanagh, several citizen groups were aroused to stop it, among them **Legion Post 52**. Eventually, the cemetery-to-parking-lot plan was killed. Later, the post went into the graveyard to clean it up. With the Legionnaires came the Committee to Preserve Historic Speer Cemetery, organizing a recruiting drive of neighbors of all ages. Also inspired by the spirit of the clean-up crew were the recently defeated officials of the Parking Authority and one of the Councilmen who had favored the parking lot, all with rakes and brooms and hoisting equipment to reset the stones. When the day was done, with all stones reset and the debris outside the gate, all gathered around while a minister in Army fatigues gave a prayer of thanks that they had all regained some measure of the American spirit.

**Post 375**, **Mukwonago, Wis.**, presented (see photo) a check for \$1,000 to the chairman of the Wood VA Center Bowling Fund. A drive is on to raise \$50,000 for automatic bowling lanes at the Center. **Unit 375** also raised \$1,000. The post



**Post 375**, Wis.: toward bowling lanes

has a membership of 143. In the photo, Eldred Miller (hatless) accepts the check from **Post Cmdr** Michael Hensgen (extreme right).

When a **Portland, Ore.**, man, William R. Day, was arrested for flying the American flag at night, spotlighted, Mrs. William (Helen) Haslett, a member of **Navy Post 101**, enlisted the aid of Legionnaire Mayor Terry Schunk to alter the city



law "to provide flying of the flag at night under certain conditions." As a further result, Day was acquitted.

OHIO LEGION NEWS PHOTO



For their aid to Buckeye Boys State

Three Ohio Supreme Court Justices, Legionnaires, were presented with sets of desk colors by **Columbus Post 82** in recognition of their participation in Buckeye Boys State. Chief Justice C. William O'Neil (2nd from rt. in photo) served as Chief Counsellor of Boys State while a freshman law student at Ohio State Univ. and a member of the Boys State Board of Trustees. After law school O'Neil served as Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, as Attorney General, then as Governor, and now as Chief Justice. Justice Robert Leach (right) is currently a member of the Boys State Board of Trustees. Thomas M. Herbert (2nd from l.), who succeeded his father, Past Dep't Cmdr Paul Herbert (l.), on the high court bench, was a Boys Stater. Young Herbert's father presented the colors to his son. The presentations were made by Attorney William Richards, Past Cmdr of Post 82 and president of the Buckeye Boys State Commission, in a special open session of the court.

**Post 737, Lake Milton, Ohio**, for the fourth year awarded 12 scholarships of \$500 each, totaling \$6,000, to students in Jackson-Milton, Western Reserve, and Southeast H.S. The scholarships were presented by Post Cmdr Robert Bletso (left in photo) and Duane Davison, chairman of the Scholarship Committee (right), named Post Legionnaire of the Year. Main speaker at the presen-



Post 737, Lake Milton, Ohio: \$6,000 in scholarships to high school students.

tation dinner was Dep't Cmdr Roger Smith.

In Brooklyn, N.Y., The Guild for Exceptional Children, Inc., presented a plaque to **Post 159**, citing the post for its "continuous sponsorship of the retarded children's bowling program." For three years, the post has paid for all games bowled by the retardates, the trophies and the Awards Dinner. In the photo, Mrs. Agnes Quinn, Guild Bowling Director, presents the plaque to Alfred De Costa, Child Welfare chairman, at the Guild's 13th Annual Subscribing Membership luncheon. On the right is Post Cmdr Sidney Gellman.



Post 159, Brooklyn, N.Y.: a citation



Charles Lembke (center), District Commissioner, Boy Scouts, was presented with Certificate of Merit by Ted Young, Post 435, Waterloo, N.Y., 3rd VC, in recognition of outstanding work with the Boy Scouts in various responsibilities. At left is Post Cmdr Fred Trickler.

**Saigon (S.V.) Post 34** will finance a \$16,950 scholarship fund for the children of Vietnamese war veterans.



**Post 218, Algiers, La.**, dedicated a new post home, costing \$101,791. Nat'l Vice Cmdr Claude Carpenter, of Little Rock, Ark., was the principal speaker. Others participating were Dep't Cmdr Bob Decoux; Nat'l Executive Committeeman Robert C. Smith; C. J. Acousta, Alt. NEC; Post Cmdr Louis G. Poolos; and Americanism Chairman Frank X. Armiger.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Seaborn P. Collins**, of Las Cruces, N.M., Past Nat'l Cmdr (1954-55), elected president of the Board of Regents of New  
(Continued on page 38)

## COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

**3414 ORD, New Caledonia 1944**—Need information from Lt. Ring, Culberson, Taylor and other comrades who recall that **Lum W. Boehme** was hospitalized for phlebitis. Write "CD79, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

**361st MP Co (Fort Shafter, Hawaii, June or July 1951 or 1952)**—Need information from Capt Palmer, 1st Sgt Yarborough, M/Sgt Cartwright and any other comrades who recall that **Harry Schlewing, Jr.**, was on field exercise (night problem) at Schofield Barracks, and that while climbing a bank, a tree gave way and Schlewing slipped and fell all the way down, injuring his right shoulder. Schlewing was a guide-on bearer and a staff sergeant at the time. Most of the men were from N.Y.-New England area. Write "CD80, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

**3700th Tng Wng, Flt 1641, Sqdn 3726 (Lakeland AFB, Texas, June 27-Aug. 26, 1951)**—Need information from comrades Hill, French, Horton and any others who recall that **Frankie Powel Hudgens** sustained a right knee injury during physical training. Write "CD81, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

**Camp Wheeler, Ga., Station Hospital (May 1944)**—Need information from Major Hibbs, CO of Officers Ward, to the effect that **Howard W. Smith, Jr.**, was forced by an officer (captain) to lie in the sun to test his skin reaction; he now has two spots on back that are believed to be cancerous. Write "CD82, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

**3rd Div, 15th Inf, Co D (Italy, North Africa Dec. 29, 1943)**—Need to hear from Lt (Nurse) Weaver (from Louisiana) or any other persons who recall that **Carl W. Kay** was hospitalized for trench feet and dysentery possibly at 24th General Hospital outside of Bizerte, North Africa. Write "CD83, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

**9th Div, 39th Inf (Aug. 1, 1946)**—Need information from PFCs Baca (Calif.), Medinas (Colo.), Thompson, Sweeten and any other comrades who recall that **Manuel G. Garcia** accidentally ran his left arm and hand through a window at the EM Club of the Anti-Tank co., Bad Wiessee, Germany, at 2230 hours. Write "CD84, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

**Camp Joe T. Robinson, Little Rock, Ark. (about 9-15-44)**—Need information from Hart and Hawn and any other comrades who recall that **William D. Hadley** experienced a severe depressive reaction. Write "CD85, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."



Mexico State Univ. Prior to this appointment he was named by Legionnaire Gov. Bruce King to a second six-year term on the Board of Regents.

**Lou Babb** of Boise, Idaho, retiring July 31 after 19 years as a Department Adjutant (14 at Idaho, having started in 1957). He will hunt and fish and work on a book.

**Glenn M. Dugger**, Iowa Dep't Adjutant, retired officially at the end of April, but stayed on temporarily until his replacement, Past Dep't Cmdr Robert R. White, of Davenport, could take over. Glenn has completed 25 years of service with the Iowa Dep't as assistant Dep't Service Officer, assistant Dep't Adjutant, and Dep't Adjutant.

Maine Dep't Cmdr **John Howe**, of Bryant Pond, named by Gov. Kenneth Curtis to serve on the newly created Veterans Job Opportunities Task Force.

**Frank McCormick**, Past Dep't Cmdr of South Dakota (1924-25) and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1929-30), named to the South Dakota Hall of Fame for 1971 by the S.D. Sportswriters Assoc. The writers name three persons each year—an athlete, a coach and a contributor—to the shrine, which now has 15 members. McCormick was named as the athlete. It was during his term of office that the S.D. American Legion in convention in Milbank on July 17, 1925, adopted the resolution proposing a youth program that is now known nationwide as American Legion Baseball. McCormick was an all-time football great at the Univ. of South Dakota, and the first from that state to play professional football.

#### American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending March 31, 1971

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1971 .....	\$ 506,699
Benefits paid since April 1958 .....	10,311,407
Basic Units in force (number) .....	200,169
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1971 .....	5,832
New Applications rejected .....	892

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$46,000 (four full units up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefits include 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1971 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

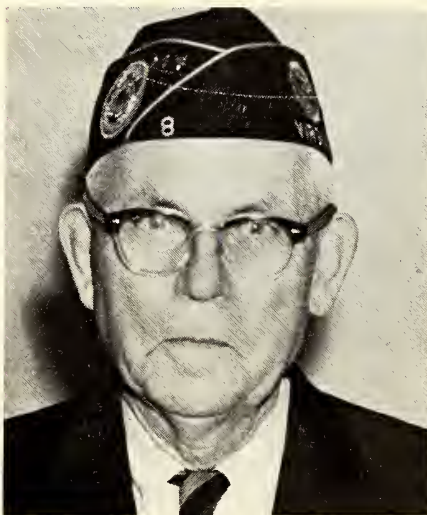
#### DEATHS

**James A. Gary, Jr.**, of Baltimore, Md., the first Dep't Commander of Maryland (1919) and the temporary State Chairman of the delegation of 15 men who attended the Legion's St. Louis Caucus. Mr. Gary, because of business pressures in Maryland, did not personally attend the Caucus. Deeply interested in the work of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, he served it in several executive capacities, including president. He was a prominent bank director and realtor.

**George Quesenberry**, of Las Cruces, N.M., Past Dep't Cmdr (1924-25), and father-in-law of Past Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn Collins.

**Claude L. Dawson**, 82, of Washington, D.C., Past Dep't Cmdr of North Dakota (1919-20). Mr. Dawson died in his sleep. He was a member and founder of the Post Mortem Club in Washington, D.C.

**Raleigh Milton Felton, Sr.** 78, of South



R. M. Felton, Sr.

Boston, Va., Past Dep't Cmdr (1937-38). He was a Navy Ensign in WWI.

**Albert Weinberg**, 75, of Los Angeles, Calif., a member since 1961 of the Legion's Nat'l Public Relations Commission, which he served at times as vice chairman and as a consultant. He was an organizer of the Dep't of the Philippines and was its first adjutant in 1919, and was a Past Dep't of the Philippines Historian.

#### NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Alabama State Trooper Post 132, Montgomery Ala.; Ashville Post 170, Ashville, Ala.; Altoona Post 232, Altoona, Ala.; Jeff Barnett, Jr. Post 321, Opelika, Ala.; Patriots Post 580, San

Ramon, Calif.; Homestead Memorial Post 325, Homestead, Fla.; Frank Stewart Memorial Post 288, Annapolis, Md.; Ferndale Post 289, Ferndale, Md.; Parker-Collins Post 119, Roswell, N.Mex.; Beallsville Post 768, Beallsville, Ohio; The Hanahan Memorial Post 170, Hanahan, S.C.; Rupert Willis Post 250, Summerville, S.C.; J. E. Armstead Post 838, Fort Worth, Tex.; Fife Post 197, Fife, Wash.

#### OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

#### ARMY

- 2nd Cav Machine Gun Div (WW1)—(June) John Newsome, 28 Boyden St., Worcester, Mass. 01610
- 4th Portable Surgical Hosp (WW2)—(Aug.) Prynce Wheeler, P.O. Box 349, Great Falls, Mont. 59401
- 4th Ranger Bn—(Aug.) William Creason, 4851 N. Harlem Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60656
- 5th Combat Eng Bn—(Aug.) Robert Montgomery, 107 Bennett Circle, Elmira, N.Y. 14903
- 5th Div—(Sept.) Herbert Ginsburgh, 231 Ewings Mill Rd., Coraopolis, Pa. 15108
- 6th Med Bn, Co A (WW2)—(July) John Lofgren, Rt. 23, Hopkins, Minn. 55343
- 7th Field Art'y—(Sept.) Joseph Ozga, 224 Ivy Dr., Bristol, Conn. 06010
- 11th Inf Reg't—(Sept.) John Key, Jr., P.O. Box 16084, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. 46216
- 18th Coast Art'y (Ft. Stevens, Ore., WW2)—(Sept.) Chas. Justus, 625 Yaronia Dr. N., Columbus, Ohio 43214
- 20th Combat Eng (WW2)—(Aug.) George Rankin, 5711 Ave. H., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234
- 21st Eng (LR, WW1)—(Sept.) George Whitfield, 192 Broad St., Eatontown, N.J. 07724
- 26th Div—(June) Dan Hoar, 47 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116
- 30th Div MP Co—(Sept.) L. C. Hamilton, 2439 Gayland Rd., Jacksonville, Fla. 32218
- 32nd Div—(Sept.) Raymond Horton, Jr., 1519 Osborn Rd., Lansing, Mich. 48915
- 32nd Gen Hosp—(Aug.) John Cottrell, 508 Main St., Shirley, Ind. 47384
- 35th Div—(Sept.) Raymond Vaughn, Box 4022, Topeka, Kans. 66604
- 56th Pioneer Inf (WW1)—(Aug.) Frank Murr, 623 N. Shippen St., Lancaster, Pa.
- 56th Reg't CAC (Connecticut)—(Sept.) Joseph Wanko, 8 Hartford Ave., Byram, Conn. 10573
- 69th Div—(Aug.) Loar Quickle, 512 S. Main St., Pennington, N.J. 08534
- 71st CA, Bat H & 384th AAA, Bat D—(Aug.) W. A. Shellenberger, 546 E. Boundary Ave., York, Pa. 17403
- 76th Div—(June) Elliott Cutler, Jr., Dept. of Electrical Engr., USMA, West Point, N.Y.
- 81st Div—(Aug.) Robert Zagnoli, 1416 Des Moines St., Des Moines, Iowa 50316
- 88th Cml Mortar Bn, Co C—(July) Fred White, P.O. Box 160, Livingston, Tenn. 38570
- 88th MPs, Cos A&B (WW1)—(Aug.) Albert Meyer, Box 1125, Cumberland, Iowa 50843
- 91st Cml Mir Bn—(Aug.) Herman Converso, 238 E. Monroe St., Villa Park, Ill. 60181
- 100th Div—(Sept.) Leonard McIlvaine, Chestnut Ridge Rd., Glens Falls, N.Y. 12801
- 101st MP Bn—(Sept.) Harvey Miller, P.O. Box 278, Merrick, N.Y. 11566
- 104th Div—(Sept.) Leo Hoegh, Chipita Park, Colo. 80811
- 104th Ord (MM) Co—(July) E. C. Korros, 903 Canterbury Dr., South Bend, Ind. 46628
- 106th, 121st Recon Sqds—(June) Herman Stevens, 106 Columbus Rd., Fredericktown, Ohio
- 107th AAA, Bat B—(Aug.) Boyd Holtzclaw, 411 N. Broad St., Clinton, S.C. 29325
- 108th Inf, Hq Co (WW2)—(July) Wayne Miller, 1170 W. Wayne St., Lima, Ohio 45805
- 109th Eng, Co F—(Sept.) I. E. Tilgner, Lewellen, Neb. 69147
- 110th Inf, Co K (WW1)—(Sept.) Glancy Smith, 644 Huffman St., Waynesburg, Pa. 15370
- 112th Cav (Dallas)—(Aug.) 112th Cavalry Assoc., Box 112C, Cedar Hill, Tex. 75104
- 113th QM Reg't, Co F—(July) James Bryant, 119 Coakley St., Campbellsville, Ky. 42718



116th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Aug.) William Clark, 6210 E. Greenlake Way North, Seattle, Wash. 98103

118th Ord Co, MM—(Aug.) Daniel Rudertone, 21 Behwd Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06514

123rd Field Art'y, Bat A (WW1)—(Sept.) John Brookens, Owaneok, Ill. 62555

132nd Gen Army Hosp—(Sept.) John Schoeph, 907 N. 18th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 60160

138th FA Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Andrew Cowherd, 119 Arbor Park N., Louisville, Ky. 40214

152nd Inf, Co L—(Aug.) Ralph Lichtenwalter, 425 S. High St., Warsaw, Ind. 46580

155th Inf, Co H (Korean War)—(Aug.) Richard Ochman, RD 5 McCabe St., Sewickley, Pa. 15414

164th Inf, Co G—(July) B. Wagner, Box 872, Valley City, N.D. 58072

178th Ord Depot Co—(Aug.) Robert MacKay, 8216 S. Austin Ave., Oak Lawn, Ill. 60459

192nd Ord Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Sec Frajola, 806 Chapel Pike, Marion, Ind. 46952

192nd QM Bn (Mobile)—(Aug.) William Armstrong, Box 308, Middlebury, Conn. 06762

198th FA Bn (WW2 & Korea)—(Aug.) Andrew Cowherd, 119 Arbor Park N., Louisville, Ky. 203rd Coast Art'y AA—(Sept.) Stanley Bye, 1311 S. Maple St., Carthage, Mo. 64836

214th MP Co—(Aug.) Ellis Hopfenberg, 716 Park Ave., Box 5, Uniondale, N.J. 11553

254th FA Bn—(Sept.) Earle Schwark, 8222 Stratford Dr., Parma, Ohio 44129

267th QM Baking Co—(July) Jack Palmer, 1968 Middle Belleville Rd., Mansfield, Ohio 273rd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Robert VanScoy, 230 N. 21st, Fort Dodge, Iowa 304th Ord Reg't (B) 2nd Bn—(Aug.) Clayton Korn, 12 Tammy Ln., Cheektowaga, N.Y. 308th Motor Supply Tn (WW1)—(Sept.) George Maglich, 949 E. 334th St., East Lake, Ohio 44094

309th Ammo Tn—(Sept.) H. E. Stearley, 403 N. Meridian St., Brazil, Ind. 47834

311th Field Art'y, Bat D (WW1)—(Aug.) Phil Cusick, 1035 S. Hanover St., Nanticoke, Pa. 18634

322nd Field Art'y (WW1)—(Sept.) Kenneth Champ, P.O. Box 578, Findlay, Ohio 45840

324th Field Art'y—(Sept.) Fred Karch, 1132 Oakwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43206

327th Field Art'y (WW1)—(Sept.) Chas. Campbell, 407 S. Cherokee St., Taylorville, Ill. 62568

329th Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Sept.) C. E. Pitsenbarger, 516 N. Center St., Versailles, O. 45380

334th Field Art'y Bn, Bat A—(Aug.) Adrian Mead, 10419 Maddax, St. Louis, Mo. 63114

339th Field Art'y, Bat D—(Sept.) Lena Miller, 727 E. McLane, Osceola, Iowa 50213

341st Eng, Co D—(Aug.) Joe Crosser, Lexington, Tenn. 38351

351st Eng Gen Serv Reg't, H&S Co—(Sept.) D. K. Johnson, 313 S. 26th Ave., Bellwood, Ill. 60104

357th AAA Slt Bn, Bat A (WW2)—(Aug.) L. L. Spears, 716 Cheraw Hwy, Bennettsville, S.C. 29512

382nd AAA AW Bn—(Aug.) Robert Bump, 1093 Stratford La., Hanover Park, Ill. 60103

437th AAA, Bat D—(Aug.) Marvin Murty, RR 2, Traer, Iowa 50675

480th Ambulance Co (WW2)—(July) Robert Adams, R. 2, Bardwell, Ky. 42023

486th AAA—(Aug.) Dominic Rizzo, 192 Goodrich St., Hartford, Conn. 06114

489th Port Bn Trans Corps (WW2)—(Aug.) Fred Mathies, 37 Henderson Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10301

499th FA, Bat A—(Aug.) Peter Banck, Adrian, Minn. 56110

503rd MP Bn, Co C (WW2)—(Aug.) Tom Nilan, 64 Bancroft Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 06604

508th Eng (WW2)—(Aug.) M. W. Sipe, 2299 Mt. Zion Rd., York, Pa. 17402

526th Ord Tank Co, HM—(Sept.) George Hurlless, RFD 4, Van Wert, Ohio 45891

556th Bn Hvy Ponton Eng—(Sept.) Clifford Day, 16762 Inkster Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48240

609th Tank Dest Bn—(Sept.) George Funke, 3260 Oakford Rd., Treviso, Pa. 19047

611th OBAM Bn & Aux—(Aug.) Larry Jenkins, 16 Heather Dr., E. Hartford, Conn. 06118

661st Tank Dest Bn & 77th Tank Bn—(Aug.) Millard Mellinger, Sr., RD 1, Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

719th Rwy Oper Bn—(Sept.) Rodney Runsteen, 12620 W. Dodge Rd., Omaha, Neb. 68154

727th MP Bn, Co B—(July) Glen Layman, Rt. 1 Box 315, Sturgis, Ky. 42459

802nd Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) George Wood, 16 S. 18th St., New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

805th Tank Dest Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Paul Rankin, Milroy, Pa. 17063

817th Eng Avn Bn—(Sept.) Doc Richards, 29 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116

892nd Ord HAM Co—(Aug.) Vernon Floden, 926 N. Monroe Pl., Mason City, Iowa 50401

893rd Tank Dest Bn & 34th Reg't—(Sept.) Mike Swirble, 590 N. Wyoming St., Hazleton, Pa. 18201

957th FA Bn (188th 2nd Bn)—(Aug.) Edward Zetocha, Stirum, N. Dak. 58069

Evac Hosp 8 (WW1)—(Sept.) William Van Arsade, 303 North Ave., Greer, S.C. 29651

Merrill's Marauders—(Sept.) Thomas Martini, 520 Long Beach Rd., Island Park, N.Y. 11558

MFSS, Carlisle Bks, Pa.—(Aug.) Richard Dalke, RR2 Box 459, Gardners, Pa. 17324

Military Rwy Service—(Sept.) R. E. Godley, Box 1285, Vicksburg, Miss. 39180

#### NAVY

8th Marine AA Bn, Bat B—(Aug.) Edward McGee, Box J, Woodstock, Vt. 05091

8th Marine Defense Bn, Bat F (Wallis Isl. & Apomana)—(Aug.) Edward McGee, Box J, Woodstock, Vt. 05091

21st Seabees—(Aug.) Bill Thompson, 3101 Shady Brook, Midwest City, Okla. 73110

33rd Seabees (WW2)—(Sept.) Geo. Daumen, 66 Weston Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14215

35th Seabees—(Sept.) Phil Silver, 924 Stratford Ct., Westbury, N.Y. 11590

43rd Seabees—(Aug.) Thomas Gifford, 100 Ives St., Waterbury, Conn. 06704

64th Seabees (WW2)—(July) R. L. Ellis, 4019 Faucett Rd., Pine Bluff, Ark. 73710

66th Seabees—(Sept.) John Chandler, P.O. Box 603, McLemoresville, Tenn. 38235

71st Seabees—(Aug.) Guy McCoy, 10441 Chaney Ave., Downey, Calif. 90241

82nd Seabees & 519th CBMU—(Aug.) James McGruer, 1114 Fremont Ave., Los Altos, Calif. 94022

93rd Seabees—(Sept.) Darle Christy, 4204 E. 69th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64132

118th Seabees—(July) John Johnson, 446 Circle Ave., Forest Park, Ill. 60130

123rd Seabees—(Aug.) Robert Donovan, 28150 Wildwood Trail, Farmington, Mich. 48024

569th CBMU—(June) Mike Vannella, 11 Cleveland Ave., Harrison, N.J.

Blue Jacket Jazz Band, Naval Base 29 (Cardiff, Wales WW1)—(Aug.) Nathan Wood, 164 Sherman Ave., New York, N.Y. 10034

Marine Corps League—(Aug.) Mack McKinney, 5222 Prince Vallant Dr., San Antonio, Tex.

PT Boat Operators, Incl. Base, Tender, Staff, Medical Units (WW2)—(Sept.) J. M. Newberry, P.O. Box 202, Memphis, Tenn. 38101

Submarine Veterans—(June) Joseph Ruderow, Jr., Suite 800, 1 Cherry Hill, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034

USS Allentown—(July) Robert Beall, Perpetual Bldg., Bethesda, Md. 20014

USS Drum (SS228, WW2)—(Aug.) R. P. Phillips, 4429 Moravian, Corpus Christi, Tex.

USS Frank Knox (DD742)—(July) Hugh Gussett, 1103 Smith Ave. S., West St. Paul, Minn.

USS Gleeves—(July) John Bussey, 89 Catlin Ave., Rumford, R.I. 02916

USS Hughes (DD410)—(July) James Farmer, 2939 Turner Ave., Roslyn, Pa. 19001

USS J. C. Owens (DD776)—(July) Gino Nalasci, 202 S. Main St., Old Forge, Pa.

USS Memphis & USS Castine Survivors & Marines ashore in Santo Domingo City, D.R. (Aug. 29, 1916)—(Aug.) Lee Bowles, 4753 French St., Jacksonville, Fla. 32205

USS Ralph Talbot (DD390, East Coast) & Destroyers of Pearl Harbor—(July) Carl Holloway, Jr., P.O. Box 664, Dover, Del. 19901

USS Ranger (CV4)—(Aug.) George Pyle, 8629 Oakleigh Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21234

USS Thomas Jefferson (APA30)—(Aug.) Billie Short, P.O. Box 3404, Phoebus, Va. 23363

USS Ulvet M. Moore (DE442)—(Aug.) Carl Knight, 1305 Mt. Gallant Rd., Rock Hill, S.C. 29730

USS Wheatear (AM390, 1945-49)—(Aug.) Wilfred FitzGerald, 17 Shawnlee Rd., Canton, Mass. 02021

#### AIR

18th Repair Sqd—(Sept.) Charles Niewahner, Main & Floral, Elsmere, Ky. 41018

22nd Bomb Gp H (Southwest Pacific)—(Aug.) Walter Schmidt, 506 Peavy Rd., Dallas, Tex. 75218

281st & 282nd Aero Sqdns (WW1)—(Sept.) Norbert Jenkins, 158 Hawthorne Dr., Painesville, Ohio 44077

374th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Sept.) Conrad Friday, 224 East Oak Ave., Moorestown, N.J. 08057

463rd Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Sept.) W. B. Scarrow, P.O. Box 6, Goodland, Kans. 67735

485th Bomb Gp—(Aug.) William Schoultz, 532 Park Ave., Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

Bombardier Class 45-17B (Childress, Tex. June 13, 1945)—(Aug.) Art Goss, Rt. 1 Box 67AB, Yorkville, Ill. 60560

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Military Order of the World Wars—(Aug.) Horace Port, 1918 Eastwood Dr., Olympia, Wash. 98501

### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Bertha K. Ellwood and Cecil J. Ellwood (both 1971), Post 13, Pasadena, Calif.

George T. Farrar and Michael N. Ventrella (both 1970), Post 736, Sunland, Calif.

Frank M. McCarthy (1970), Post 34, Milford, Conn.

Isadore Bean and Clarence V. Kleinfeldt and K. B. MacDonald and Paul Rodefer (all 1971), Post 84, Aurora, Ill.

James B. Philp (1971), Post 36, Rochester, Ind. Sam B. Aikin and Dave Bennett and Rudy J. Fitzek and Grover Masden and Elza Wilson (all 1970), Post 148, West Point, Ky.

Frank J. Courtade, Sr. (1971), Post 167, Plaquemine, La.

Clyde Webber (1971), Post 14, Fairfield, Maine.

Clarence J. Nelson and Charles H. Phillips and Edwin W. Richardson (all 1969) and George R. Webster (1971), Post 314, Fall River, Mass.

Albert G. Kluge and Harry J. Pohas and James R. Tingley (all 1970), Post 331, Beverly, Mass.

Russell Ainslie and Robert Blivins and Harry Brown and Sterling Rogers (all 1970), Post 45, Hastings, Mich.

Eugene A. Yorke (1971), Post 164, Millington, Mich.

Walter T. Keating and Donald S. McGuire (both 1971), Post 210, Detroit, Mich.

Walter Bartel and Harry Biehn and Sam Biehn and Elmer Borneke and Richard Brinser (all 1970), Post 269, Madison Lake, Minn.

Stanley Bachmura and Marion Buisiewicz and Joseph Czech (all 1970), Post 98, Newark, N.J.

Chester D. Smith and Bernard M. Snyder and G. Donald Vick (all 1971), Post 184, Hudson, N.Y.

Jesse L. Gould (1968) and Herbert Kahu (1969) and Edwin J. Levy (1970), Post 263, New York, N.Y.

Paul Nugent (1967), Post 366, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Peter J. Dernoga and Leon Elerowski and James Gadzinski and Joseph J. Herman and Peter Johnson (all 1970), Post 782, Rochester, N.Y.

Joseph S. Blatt (1970), Post 1011, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Vaughn Lainhart (1949) and Richard C. Luce (1964) and Henry J. Ludington, Jr. and Clair Merrill (both 1970), Post 1390, Maine, N.Y.

Carlton A. Courts and Ernest S. Steiner (both 1970), Post 1663, Croghan, N.Y.

Claude S. Abernethy and Glenn R. Abernethy and Ross V. Alley and O. B. Austin and M. A. Bolick (all 1970), Post 48, Hickory, N.C.

William Dickie and B. G. Johannsson and Thomas Lunde and Murdy McClennon and Royal McEwen (all 1970), Post 11, Cavalier, N. Dak.

Floyd Mooney and C. W. Moores and Dr. L. E. Musburger and Frank W. Newberry and Richard Peterson (all 1969), Post 14, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Ernest F. Berggren and Erick Erickson (both 1969) and Oscar W. H. Bode (1970), Post 97, Larimore, N. Dak.

Emil G. Clark and John W. Clark, Sr. and Carroll S. Conrad and Ulva A. Conrad and Fred J. Corvin (all 1970), Post 11, Lancaster, Ohio.

Jesse S. Hershberger and William F. Yant (both 1970), Post 44, Canton, Ohio.

Lester B. Derr and Clayton Fertig and George W. Green and Paul W. Hepler and Harry E. Herring (all 1970), Post 286, Cressona, Pa.

Kenneth J. Lankard and William E. Myers and Delbert Rupert and James F. Singer (all 1970), Post 520, Alexandria, Pa.

Homer B. Spinneweber (1970), Post 707, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William J. Britton (1967), Post 8, Kingstree, S.C.

T. W. Boyd and R. C. Potts (both 1969), Post 41, Loris, S.C.

Herman G. Matthews (1971), Post 104, Sevierville, Tenn.

Claude Dineen and Edw. Fryk and Fred Gross and A. O. Lee (all 1970), Post 14, Iola, Wis.

Guy Anderson and S. D. Cronk and George Jenks and Norris Kellman and Roy Kindschy (all 1970), Post 103, Galesville, Wis.

James Doyle (1968) and Ronald R. Babcock and John J. Beerkircher and Vito Filardo and Ernest W. Graber (all 1970), Post 170, Mineral Point, Wis.

Robert Mattmiller and William J. Perry and Wilbert C. Vincent and Robert H. Witte (all 1968), Post 299, Hales Corners, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

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## LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

# Boating Safety

**I**F YOU OWN your own boat, or rent one occasionally for pleasure jaunts, even if it's just a small one with an outboard, you should be aware of the hazards in boating and how to cope with them. Coast Guard records show that collisions are the main causes of injuries and property damage, usually due to striking unseen floating objects at high speed. Second are fires and explosions. The National Fire Protection Association says: "There are few other uses of petroleum fuels by the public in which the fire and explosion hazards parallel those possible in motor craft." Most are apt to occur in boats with an enclosed engine and fuel tanks. A leaking fuel line, fumes from spilled gasoline, an upset stove, grease catching fire, are some of the causes. Never use a gasoline stove for cooking. Use bottled gas or alcohol. A gasoline fire is difficult to extinguish; an alcohol fire can be put out with sea water.

Fires happen in outboards, too, due to fuel spilled in a boat and ignited by a careless cigarette. Always fill and mix an outboard fuel tank on the dock, never in the boat. And never smoke while pouring gasoline. Incidentally, the fiber glass used in most boats is NOT fireproof; it burns much faster than plywood. In addition to a good fire extinguisher, always carry life jackets and life preservers. Children and non-swimmers should always wear them aboard a small boat. A major cause of accidents in small boats is overloading; never carry more passengers than your boat can safely hold, especially in rough weather. High waves can swamp you, also the wakes from other

boats. Should you capsize, hang on to your boat and stay with it until help comes. It will float even if you can't. Don't try to swim to shore: it's probably farther than it looks. If someone falls overboard, immediately swing the stern away from him and shift your motor into neutral, so he'll escape the propeller. If he can't swim and you're not experienced in life saving techniques, don't swim to him; he might drown both of you. Instead, quickly toss him a cushion, life preserver or empty styrofoam chest. Then drift your boat toward him for the pickup.

Think safety from the moment you step aboard your boat, and know seamanship—the rules of the road, how to use a compass, how to read charts, what the navigational buoys mean—and your cruise will be an accident-free and pleasant one.

**MAKE** a "lighthouse" to guide you back to camp when you're out on the lake at night, suggests John Dutton of Algona, Iowa. Take a cardboard box, cut off the top and one side and line it with aluminum foil. Then place a lighted lantern inside so the open side of the box points out toward the lake. The open top allows the heat to escape. You can see this beacon for miles.

**A SMALL BOTTLE** of clear fingernail polish should be in every angler's tackle box, writes George Hill of Seattle, Wash. A small dab of it will keep a trout fly from unravelling, also the winding on a fishing-rod guide; it'll temporarily mend small holes in a tent, hold a Mayfly on a tiny

hook, keep screws in your reel from loosening, keep a sinker from sliding on your monofilament line, etc.

**REFLECTOR** tape attached to your dog's collar might save his life if he's out at night and happens to cross the street in front of a car, writes Kevin O'Neil of Whitehall, N.Y. He'll also be easier for you to spot at night with a flashlight.

**GOING CAMPING** in the boondocks? First tell someone, such as the local game warden or forest ranger, where you'll be and when you expect to return, advises Gene Poling of Tecopa, Calif. And when you leave your camp to fish or hunt, also leave a note explaining where you're headed. Should you get into trouble, search and rescue units will find you faster when they know where you are.

**TO PURIFY** water you suspect might be contaminated, boil it for 20 minutes. If boiling is impossible, use chlorine laundry bleach, advises Edgar Lahl of San Francisco, Calif. First strain water through a clean cloth, then add two drops of bleach per quart of clear water, four drops for cloudy water. Mix and let stand 30 minutes.

**CATFISH** can be caught without hooks, claims Walter Peplowski of Robinson, Ill. With a needle he threads six large night-crawlers on the end of his monofilament line and ties them in a gob, then drops them to the bottom. A catfish will swallow them, can be carefully led to the surface, then quickly flipped into the boat. Bait can be reused. Catch eels the same way.

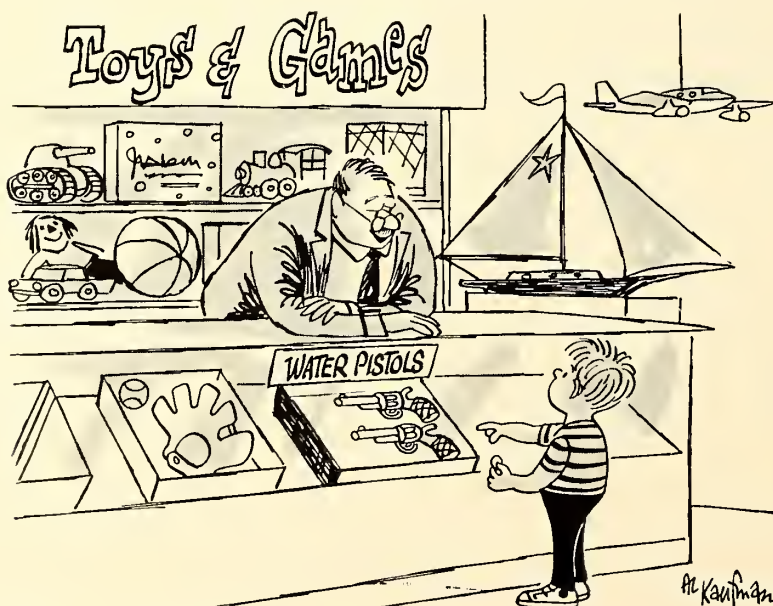
**BIRDS** won't eat your grass seed if you color it blue by soaking it in bluing before spreading, reports Mrs. Hattie Iverson of Fargo, N. D. Birds don't like blue. And the coloring doesn't harm the seed.

**STYROFOAM** makes a good hook keeper, writes Dale Grimm of New Albany, Ind. It's cheap and light. Cut it to fit your fly box and imbed the point of each hook in it to keep the flies separated. On other lures, use an inch-square cube of it on each hook.

**TO KEEP** screws on your outdoor or boating equipment from loosening, use sandpaper, advises Mrs. Clara Hill of Langdon, N. D. Cut small washers out of it, and place sand-side down, then tighten the screws. The sandpaper acts just like a lockwasher.

**ANOTHER** tip for campers, who sometimes must start a fire with damp wood, is offered by Mrs. John Eberhart of Bellingham, Wash. She uses candle stubs which burn readily. Or cuts a long candle into small pieces. The burning paraffin soon has the wood burning. Stored in a plastic bread bag, the stubs and pieces take little room in the camping duffle.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



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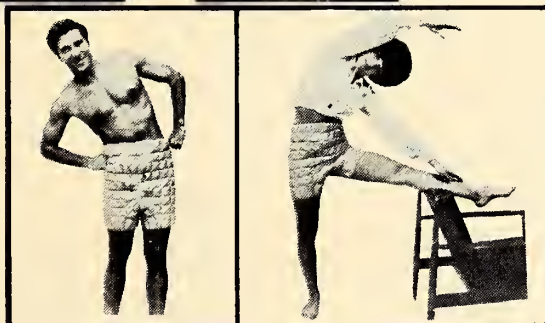
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## To Inch'on By Way of Pusan THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN OF 1950

(Continued from page 23)

and automatic weapons fire struck command posts, artillery positions and supply areas, destroying communications and creating incredible confusion. The 19th Infantry, holding the critical crossing places on the river, was infiltrated and became disorganized. The regimental commander, Col. Guy S. (Stan) Meloy, Jr., was wounded seriously. The 19th suffered unusual losses in HQ personnel and supporting troops and was virtually destroyed as a fighting unit. In this war, proportionately more field officers were killed or wounded in close combat than in any since the Civil War.

With the Kum River line breached, Taejon could not be held. But, on July 18, General Walker flew back into the beleaguered city and asked Bill Dean to give him two more days. Time was now becoming crucial. The Joint Chiefs of Staff had directed General MacArthur to hold an enclave in Korea around the port of Pusan near the tip of the peninsula. To do this, the U.S. forces would have to hold along the Nakdong River, the last natural line of defense in south-east Korea. Men and weapons were now pouring into Pusan from Japan and the United States, and Walker, a stubborn bulldog of a general, needed vital days to organize this defense.

Dean gave him his two days. On July 20, he still held Taejon with elements of the 34th Infantry. His other shattered regiments had moved southeast. On the last day, Dean himself directed rocket attacks against enemy tanks at point-blank range in the Taejon streets, destroying one, firing helplessly at another with his .45. With dark, he tried to extricate what he could. He sent the HQ of the 34th to safety, but he and his driver became lost and Dean was captured by the enemy.

He was criticized by some for staying in the city to the end. His country, however, awarded General Dean the Medal of Honor.

Now, other divisions and units were arriving up the roads of Korea to take over from the bloodied and exhausted 24th Division. Elements of the 25th Division went into action at Yongdong, while the 1st Cavalry Division (which was a standard infantry division despite its name) defended along the Taejon-Taegu axis. Units continued to be committed piecemeal, and all of them experienced the problems and anguish of Dean's troops.

The 29th Infantry was rushed in from Okinawa. Like all the other regiments the 29th contained only two battalions. During this whole summer no infantry commander had a reserve. The 29th also contained 400 recruits, sol-

diers who had not even test-fired their weapons. They arrived in Korea with some of their arms still in Cosmoline preservative grease. They had been promised six weeks of infantry training before going into combat, but this promise could not be kept. The 1st Battalion of the 29th went into action at Hadong Pass against superior numbers and fought heroically. But it was shattered and driven back to Chinju, leaving 300 dead, 100 prisoners, and almost all its officers behind. Meanwhile, the 25th

Heat exhaustion knocked over more men than enemy bullets.

Clean water, like ammunition, was scarce. Some men scooped up water from the fetid, brown rice paddies when thirst grew unbearable and were seared with raging dysentery. The troops sweated until their fatigue jackets and even their web belts rotted and their bellies turned shark-white. Salt tablets were such critical items that some officers asked for salt to be air-dropped to their units ahead of ammunition.

The tough, peasant soldiers of the North Korean "People's Army" endured this strain better than Americans.



"... never say die, eh Farnsworth..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Division lost Yongdong, and Gen. Hobart Gay's 1st Cavalry Division was forced to pull back day after day. Gay frankly admitted he did not know how to conduct a retreat. As General Patton's chief of staff in WW2, he had not learned how.

In late July the hottest days of the year seared Korea. Jutting out from the Asian landmass, the peninsula normally suffers great extremes of temperature, and in 1950 the wet, cooling monsoon ended early in blazing drought. On the steep hillsides, which in Korea often rise at angles of 60 degrees even on low ridges, the thermometer stood at 120° F. Going into action on hills that shimmered with heat, American troops collapsed "like flies," as one officer put it. They developed throbbing headaches.

They ran over the steep ridges and carried heavy loads of ammunition on their backs. Unlike Americans, they paid little attention to the roads. As they poured across the hills the U.S. units were continually outflanked and forced to pull back. It was impossible, in this terrain and with such small numbers, to form a continuous battle line.

Generals MacArthur and Walker agreed that there was not going to be an American Dunkirk—the U.S. forces would not be withdrawn. Both felt that time was on their side. The American trans-Pacific "vacuum cleaner" was sucking thousands of fresh troops and tons of supply into Pusan by air and sea. And if American units were being driven back all over South Korea, the U.S. Army had had its setbacks before



—from Bull Run to Corregidor to Kasserine. But the Nakdong River line *must* be held; the retreat could not go beyond this without the gravest danger of Americans being slaughtered in Pusan and survivors driven into the Japan Sea.

On Aug. 1, Walker ordered a withdrawal back over the Nakdong. The sea was now only 50 miles to his rear. By Aug. 3, the last American units had crossed the river, and the 8th Cavalry Regiment, the rear guard, blew the last remaining bridge across the Nakdong.

**T**HE TERRIBLE casualties and the bitter retreat shocked the public at home. Despite much discounting of the disaster by the Pentagon, most people could see what was happening on any map. The public never saw or really understood the horrors of this war. There was as yet no close coverage by TV. However, many Americans felt disgusted by what seemed to be a dirty, senseless conflict, fought 10,000 miles from home without even the dignity of a declaration of war, in which thousands of young Americans were being killed or maimed for goals many people could not understand. However, a New York Times editorial of July 16, 1950, probably summed up the real meaning of this dreadful summer, and of the war itself:

*Our emotions as we watch our outnumbered, out-weaponed soldiers in Korea must be a mingling of pity, sorrow, and admiration. This is the sacrifice we asked of them, justified only by the hope that what they are now doing will help to keep this war a small war, and that the death of a small number will prevent the slaughter of millions. The choice has been a terrible one. We cannot be cheerful about it, or even serene. But we need not be hysterical. We need not accept as inevitable a greater war and the collapse of civilization.*

The choice was a terrible one. The men whose bodies and courage were being tested in Korea now stood between the United States and either nuclear holocaust or humiliation—choices that the government, so long as it had such men, would not willingly accept.

Behind the ROK and American retreat, the communists rapidly seized every part of South Korea. They had come to stay, and their first acts showed how they intended to reorganize the country. They quickly rounded up thousands of native men, women and children for execution and burial in mass graves—7,000 at Taejon alone. They found the lists of Koreans who had worked for the U.S. Embassy, or for the occupation, and none of these people was ever seen again. This was not senseless terror. The communists deliberately planned to destroy, root and branch,

all Koreans who might ever pose a threat to their regime. "Class enemies" included not only ROK officials and rich families, but such people as native Christians and most members of the middle class. At the same time, they ruthlessly conscripted Koreans from the villages to serve as laborers for their army, and, as their battle losses mounted, to fill their depleted ranks. Any protest was silenced quickly and efficiently by a pistol to the back of the protester's head.

The communist strategy was unchanged: it was to drive their enemies into the sea, and unite all Korea under communist rule by force.

But behind the Nakdong River, and the mountains north of Pusan that made the Pusan enclave into a large, rectangular perimeter, the U.S. and ROK position was improving. The ROK forces were being reorganized and reequipped and put back on line. Syngman Rhee had put all ROK forces under General MacArthur's command. The United Nations Organization had also placed its efforts to help Korea under American direction. Aid was arriving from member nations, although, except for the British, this aid was always token. Outside of the South Koreans, who bore the worst burdens of the war, 90% of troops and supply came from the United States.

**T**HE AMERICAN troops also had benefited from their ordeals. They had learned bitter lessons about a dangerous and determined enemy. In combat, the untrained troops had quickly learned the value of strict discipline, and units had become better teams than when they arrived. There were now enough men and units behind the Nakdong to form a continuous, though perilously thin, battle line. Finally, Americans had something to stop the Russian T-34 tanks. New, 3.5-inch rocket launchers were flown in from the States, and battalions of medium, 90mm. gun tanks were coming ashore at Pusan. These could meet and destroy the communist T-34s. And there was one thing more. Americans captured by the enemy had been found shot with hands tied behind their backs. A few had been set afire with gasoline. The U.S. units were prepared to stand or die.

The first action in the Pusan perimeter came on Aug. 4. The NKPA 4th Division attacked in the wide bend of the river known as the Nakdong Bulge and drove a dangerous salient into the defensive line. The enemy came close to the hub-town of Miryang. If it reached this, the NKPA might be able to repeat its disruption of the American rear as at Taejon. The 2nd Infantry Division, which had begun arriving the last day

(Continued on page 44)

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## To Inch'on By Way of Pusan THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN OF 1950

(Continued from page 43)

of July, engaged the 4th Division along the so-called Cloverleaf Hill, Obong-ni Ridge Line. In ten days of heavy fighting, the communists were not able to advance further, but the 2nd Division was not able to erase the foe's salient. On Aug. 17, Walker committed his sole reserve, the newly-arrived Provisional Marine Brigade, under General Craig, which was built around the 5th Marines. This was Walker's "fire brigade" and he gave it the mission of putting out the fire on Obong-ni Ridge.

The Marines drove Lee Kwon Mu's 4th Division back across the Naktong in a series of small, deadly, dirty actions, fought by Marine rifle companies and platoons under their own superb air cover. In a seesaw battle at "No Name Ridge," the hill complex changed hands several times. When the enemy retreated, the 4th Division left 1,200 dead and most of its heavy weapons on the U.S.-UN side.

Now, heavy fighting was erupting everywhere around the entire perimeter. The front was too broad and there were too many units engaged to detail these actions one by one. Corpses piled up in the Bowling Alley, and at a place called simply Bloody Gulch. The batteries of the 1st Cavalry Division's artillery found themselves firing in three directions at one time. In another heavy action, the 27th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Michaelis, halted enemy attacks night after night. After a month of this fighting, the perimeter still held, and it was growing stronger day by day. Walker was building up a small reserve.

North Korean Marshal Choe Yong Gun, who commanded from Front HQ at Kumch'on, understood that time was not on his side. Choe, who, like his corps commanders Kim Ung and Kim Mu Chong, was a veteran of the old Communist Chinese 8th Route Army, was willing to sacrifice his whole army, if need be, for victory. Orders went out for a general assault on the *entire* perimeter Sept. 1. The heaviest effort was to be made against the Naktong Bulge, but Choe decided to test the U.S. line at every point in a desperate hope that somewhere a weak place might be found, and his troops could then infiltrate to disrupt and terrorize the American rear.

Despite the heavy air interdiction—for the United States always had complete control of the skies over South Korea—Choe's troops performed supply miracles on their backs. They got ammunition down to the Naktong, and 100 new Russian-made tanks arrived from P'yongyang. On Aug. 31, Choe had approximately 98,000 men. He did not

have numerical superiority, for the defenders now mustered 180,000 within the Pusan Perimeter. These figures, however, are partially misleading. The NKPA consisted mainly of combat troops, while the Americans, as always, depended on huge ratios of non-combat, support and logistics troops. On the front lines the rifle companies were, in some places, scattered almost as thin as dust across the low hills.

The six ROK and four U.S. divisions were hit by continuous attacks night and



"We'd better speak now. I don't know if I could forever hold my tongue."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

day. Everywhere, their lines sprang leaks and some enemy got through. Walker lived in perpetual crisis. In some places his forces piled up enemy dead, while in others his thin front-line companies were overrun. The ROKs fought well, and they held most of the line.

But although the NKPA punctured the defense in many areas, nowhere could they mount a major breakthrough. In the roil of attack and counterattack along the bloody ridges, any American company that could muster 100 soldiers—half its normal strength—was automatically its battalion's assault unit for the day. But the enemy had suffered hideous casualties, too. The first two weeks of September 1950 were the bloodiest of the entire Korean War. By Sept. 12, although the enemy had fought its way to Hill 314, overlooking Taegu, it could not push farther. A battalion of the U.S. 7th Cavalry retook this hill, losing 229 men to enemy fire in two hours. For hours and days the front

was locked in major battle—but the tempo gradually was slowing down.

Choe's forces were still fanatic, but they were bleeding themselves to death, and their supply was running out.

It was now, when the whole war seemed to pause, though men were still dying night and day in their foxholes, that General MacArthur loosed his master stroke—the operation he had planned almost since the beginning of the war.

At the same time that Task Force Smith began its lonely ordeal near Osan back in July, MacArthur instructed his staff to prepare for an amphibious assault against the west coast of Korea. MacArthur's strategy was American to the core—to use the U.S. superiority in air and naval forces, and the unique ability of U.S. Marines to go ashore on a hostile beach; to make an end-run against the enemy, bypass his ground forces, cut his communications and thus destroy him. This operation was first scheduled for July 22.

It had to be delayed, and delayed again, while the allied front reeled south. The operation was not feasible unless the Pusan perimeter could hold, and meanwhile, every soldier and Marine needed for the landing had to be diverted to Pusan.

But MacArthur never wavered in his belief that a sea-sweep around the enemy's flank was the best way to win the war. This was the great strategy the United States had used against Japan. MacArthur wanted the strike to be against the port of Inch'on. This was the second port in Korea. It was not heavily defended; and it was only 18 miles from Seoul, the ROK capital, with its main north-south lines of communication.

Inch'on posed serious problems, however. It lay back of a tortuous channel through mud flats, on a coast where tides were extreme—with a range of nearly 32 feet. The operation had to be timed with extreme care. Because of the tides the Marines would have to assault 16-foot-high seawalls only two hours before dark.

Back in Washington the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Navy and the Marine Corps were not enthusiastic about the plan. MacArthur had to carry it over concerted opposition. He agreed that there were easier landing sites on the Korean coast—but none so close to the enemy's nerve centers. He was willing to take risks to bring the war to a quicker conclusion. He was supported by Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, and he won.

Despite Walker's protests, MacArthur funneled incoming troops and supply into an invasion force in August, and withdrew the Marine brigade from the



Naktong. The 1st Marine Division was organized. Half its strength consisted of newly-recalled reservists who had fought in WW2. Meanwhile, experienced artillerymen, NCOs and technicians were stripped out of stateside Army schools to strengthen the 7th Infantry Division, which was the Army nucleus of the invasion force. This was designated the Tenth U.S. Army Corps, with Maj. Gen. Ned Almond in command.

A few minutes past midnight, Sept. 13, 1950, the entire force of 70,000 men was at sea in Japanese waters. MacArthur sailed with it in the command ship, *Mt. McKinley*. This was an incredible military effort, calling on an enormous reservoir of experience and skills. No other nation would have tried it; no other nation could have achieved it in so short a time.

THERE HAS BEEN a tendency to discount the Inch'on landing, ironically because it was so entirely successful. Incredibly, it went almost exactly as MacArthur said it would. This operation involved more soldiers, Marines and sailors than most of the Pacific assaults in WW2, but it went without a hitch. The 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, seized Wolmi-do or Wolmi Island, after heavy naval gun bombardment. Because of the tides, this force had to hold the island while the fleet retired to sea. The Marines took Wolmi-do, held by 400 enemy, with the loss of 17 wounded.

Then, in late afternoon, with the gurgling return of the tide, the main amphibious force steamed into the re-filled harbor. The 5th Marines went over the high seawall on scaling ladders. Brief fire fights blazed in Inch'on's streets. Within 20 minutes, flares signalling the seizure of objectives began to rise into the dusk. The 1st Marines hit Blue Beach, south of Inch'on. A little after midnight, Sept. 16, they had ringed the town. South Korean Special Marines went in and mopped up.

Murray's 5th and "Chesty" Puller's 1st Marines pushed inland. On Sept. 18 they held Kimp'o airfield. The 7th

Marines, under Litzenberg, and the 7th Infantry Division came ashore, attacking toward the Han River and Seoul. Marines crossed the river in LTVs and began a bitter battle for the ridges on which some 20,000 enemy defended the capital at Seoul. D Company of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, took the crest of Hill 66 at the cost of 36 killed and 142 wounded out of 206 officers and men. This broke the North Koreans' will. The next day, Sept. 25, Marines entered Seoul.

President Truman cabled MacArthur: *Few operations in military history can match... the brilliant maneuver which has now resulted in the liberation of Seoul.*

Communist front HQ tried to keep news of the landing from their troops along the Naktong. But word leaked out by Sept. 19, and on this day the enemy front in the south began to collapse. Units retreated, trying to flee north across the parallel. They were caught in the open by American armor and air. General Walker ordered a general race north from Pusan: *Pursue and destroy the enemy.*

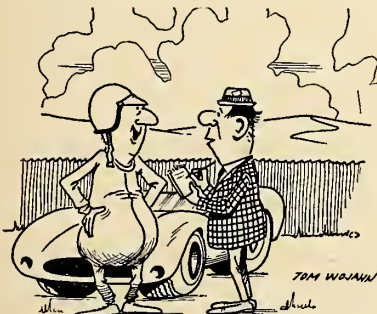
A few days later, the American anvil and hammer met near Seoul. Not more than 25,000 North Koreans escaped. Three out of every four soldiers of the invasion force had been destroyed.

Americans and ROKs, in a tremendous effort for collective security, had carried out their mission: they had repelled aggression and restored South Korea to the non-communist world. In doing it, they had won an enormous victory.

This victory was never reversed. But the enemy didn't quit, so the war dragged on. American and ROK troops had to fight on into 1951, 1952 and 1953 to secure the basic achievement of 1950. And they did. The allies pursued the enemy north of the parallel, until the imminent destruction of communist North Korea brought Red China into the Korean War. They drove the allies backward, then were driven backward themselves. The cruel and heavy fighting of those years is another story. Because neither side desired a total war, the conflict was eventually ended through painful negotiations, along the borders where it had first begun.

The dragging out of the war and of the peace negotiations into 1953 have obscured the fact that between June and September 1950 one of the major wars of this century was nearly lost, then brilliantly won, if not then secured. The independence of the Republic of South Korea was restored and kept, and she is today a progressive nation and a sturdy ally of the United States in Asia and of the cause of freedom in the world.

THE END



"I believe I owe whatever success I've had in racing to my low center of gravity."

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—(Continued from page 13)

There's an old tradition at Legion conventions that the state delegations that

A cartoon by Ted Robinson. On the left, a waiter in a white uniform and bow tie holds a menu that says "MENU". A man in a tuxedo stands next to him, looking at the menu. To the right, a woman in a white dress and hat peeks out from behind a doorway, holding a camera. A large, round, dark object is falling from the doorway, with motion lines indicating it is falling quickly. The signature "TED ROBINSON" is in the bottom right corner.

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Houston is no exception. Though the Galleria complex is five miles west of the beaten track of the Legion convention, the first state Legion representative to see the Houston Oaks Hotel put in a claim for space there. Yet there are plenty of excellent accommodations and better public transportation facilities along the Main Street "strip." One suspects that this fellow had it shrewdly in mind that the wives would be happy to browse in the Galleria and Neiman-Marcus while their delegate husbands were delegating for three days in their own air-conditioned ease in Houston's new downtown Sam Houston Memorial Coliseum. Of

The average visitor cannot get into NASA's control room of TV fame. It's too small and precious and secure to be run like a public museum, and NASA's people have other things to do than to throw the control room open to the pub-



lic and maintain the controls that would then be necessary. Occasional small official groups are escorted there, but it would be extreme good fortune for a casual visitor to arrive just when a small group was going through and there was room for one more. I can't imagine that happening when the Legionnaires are around en masse. But there's lots more to NASA.

You can go to the space flight center by yourself, if you have the transportation down and back. There is no public transportation shuttling to NASA from Houston. NASA requires those who come by themselves to start out in a visitors' orientation center, where they take a quick course on how to guide themselves to what's open. Those who come with Mrs. O'Dair's drivers can skip that.

Most of the Legion's strictly business affairs will be conducted in a tight area of a few blocks in the downtown area. The Rice Hotel, whose exterior shows that it is one of the older ones, is the official headquarters hotel. Which means that national officials and distinguished guests will be housed there and nearly all of the committee and commission meetings will be held there. The interior of the Rice is thoroughly up to date, having been remodeled several times—by the looks of it—to keep it up with modern notions of class hotels (and they were remodeling it some more when I looked it over). The Rice books a lot of conventions that are small enough to be absorbed by one big hotel. It is only a short walk over to Houston's civic center from the Rice. Among other public and "cultural" buildings, the civic center includes the Sam Houston Memorial Coliseum, a new convention hall and sports palace, built in 1966. Of course it is air-conditioned, bright and roomy—as nearly all new convention halls are. The Coliseum will hold the meetings of the full Legion convention business sessions, attended by all 3,000-odd delegates, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2.

IF YOU consider the Rice to be at the northern end of the Main Street "strip" along which most Legionnaires will be accommodated, the Astroworld Hotel—plus a complex of related motels—are at the southern end. This whole complex is locally embraced in the sweeping term "the Astrodome," which also covers a sort of junior Disneyland type amusement park just south of the Astrodome. The Astroworld Hotel overlooks the Astrodome's parking lot. It has the most spacious ballroom in Houston, from what I could discover, and its ballroom will be the site of the Legion's Memorial Service

on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29, to be followed that evening by the drum and bugle corps contests in the nearby Astrodome.

While officials and committee members will have business in Houston a few days earlier, you could call the Memorial Service and the drum and bugle corps contests on Sunday the opening convention events for Legionnaires who attend without having special business on the two preceding days. The next day, Monday, Aug. 30, the parade will be held in the evening in the downtown area and on Tuesday morning, Aug. 31, the full convention will assemble in the Coliseum.

One more main event will be held in the Astroworld Hotel ballroom on Tuesday evening, Aug. 31. That is the National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests. It is always a sellout well in advance, at \$12.50 a head. The main speaker hasn't been affirmed as I write, but it is always Somebody. Last year it was Red Skelton. In previous years it has been such as Dean Rusk when he was Secretary of State, the late Bobby Kennedy, Gen. William Westmoreland, actor Pat O'Brien, Hubert H. Humphrey, etc. If you are going to Houston and you want to attend the Commander's dinner, you should place your order for a ticket with your state Legion Adjutant's office as soon as possible—if indeed it is not already too late.

Though most Legion convention-goers know the score on the housing at a national convention, some first-timers may not. You get your housing through your state Legion hq., and if you don't reserve it early enough there comes a day before the convention when each state Adjutant has to advise the Convention Corporation that "that's all." He cancels out any rooms he hasn't filled and the hotel is freed to book them as it pleases. The hotels and motels won't hold uncommitted rooms until the last minute.

Each state has its block of housing, and assignment to individuals is made back home at the state level. A Legionnaire who decides "just to go" to Houston and look for a room, might get a good one and he might find the "no vacancy" sign up everywhere. This in spite of Houston's 20,000 or so first-class accommodations. The city only has them because it can usually come close to filling them on normal business when there's no Legion convention in town.

It is also a possibility that the drum and bugle corps competition in the Astrodome on Sunday night, Aug. 29, could be a sellout. The local people have never seen this colorful, rousing

(Continued on page 48)

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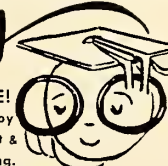
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## A LOOK AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

(Continued from page 47)

contest, so Legionnaires who apply late might find that the two million or so people who live in Harris County will have bought up a lot of the seats. The possibility of bad weather which has tended to hold down advance local ticket sales in the past won't exist for a contest in the Astrodome.

The Convention Corporation will take advance ticket orders for the contest from Legionnaires, with 50¢ off on each seat, if the order is postmarked on or before Aug. 1. (Legionnaires who register at the convention are entitled to 50¢ off on one seat, while they last, as a part of convention registration. But if they are sold out by then that won't do much good.)

Until Aug. 1 you can order as many drum and bugle corps contest seats as you please by mail, with 50¢ off on each.

Send orders to: "American Legion 1971 Convention Corporation of Texas, Texas State Hotel, 720 Fannin St., Houston, Tex. 77002."

Make check payable to "American Legion Convention Corp."

Send \$3 for each concert-side seat ordered, and \$2.50 for each non-concert-side seat. After Aug. 1, add 50¢ for each seat. The "concert side" of the Astrodome is the side at which the competing drum and bugle corps will directly aim most of their music. All the seats are excellent for such a show, but of course the concert side is best. There's so much room on the Astro-turf floor of the Astrodome that a football-sized field will be especially oriented somewhat obliquely to the normal football field to steer the main music directly at the concert side. A permanent "weather forecast" posted in the Astrodome says: "Weather fair, temperature 72°."

**T**HE PARKING facilities outside the dome are enormous, with a \$1 fee for parking. The Legion will also charter buses up and down the Main Street "strip" to the dome to transport registered Legionnaires and their guests to the contest and back up Main after the contest.

During its third day of full sessions in the Coliseum, the convention is scheduled to come to an official end somewhat after noon on Thursday, Sept. 2, following the election of national officers for 1971-72.

National Commander Alfred P. Chamie, of California, will preside over the business sessions. The number of delegates—each with a designated alternate—will be right around 3,000. That usually beats, for sheer size, the number of delegates and alternates at the

major political party Presidential nominating conventions. Each state or other Legion department is assigned delegates according to the size of its membership.

Since 700 or more proposed resolutions may be duly presented to a convention, many of them getting into involved matters, special machinery has long existed in order to consider them all intelligently in a couple of days.

Before the convention, all proposed resolutions are assigned to various special convention committees, on which each state or other department of the Legion is entitled to have a member. The convention committees are usually made up of Legionnaires who are especially interested in—and knowledgeable on—the subjects of the reso-

adopt the recommendation of the committee on every resolution assigned to it.

At this point, any delegate may ask to have any resolution held out for separate consideration—he presumably disagreeing with the convention committee's recommendation. And any delegate who is not opposed, but wants more information, can ask questions by rising to a point of information.

The rest of the report is then voted on. Of course it is nearly always passed since, given an opportunity to object, nobody did.

Then any resolutions held out on request are debated separately on the floor and finally voted on at the pleasure of the delegates.

This machinery works admirably, permitting the delegates to consider



"Well, so much for the beef stew. Now how about—"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

lutions assigned to them. As a matter of custom, they usually include many of the members of standing commissions who serve all year long in the same fields of interest.

The convention committees go over all the resolutions assigned to them, sometimes meeting for 12 or more hours a day for several days before the full convention convenes. They prepare written reports, combining some of the resolutions that are similar, amending others, recommending passage of others as is, rejection of others, the setting aside of others for more study, etc.

The delegations get this written report, and it is read aloud to them while seated as the full convention. The reading is followed by a single motion to

700 or so proposals in two and a half days, with expert advice on each pre-digested for them in the advance work of the convention committees, who do the real labor and fairly well represent all the delegates from the start. It still gives everyone who is opposed to a committee recommendation a full shot at having his opposition heard, debated and voted up or down separately on the floor.

It works so well, without getting onto wasteful debate and aimless discussion of everything, that not in recent memory have the delegates had to cancel their plane reservations and stick around another day. Presumably it will work as well in Houston, and the convention will end on schedule, about mid-afternoon of Thursday, Sept. 2. THE END



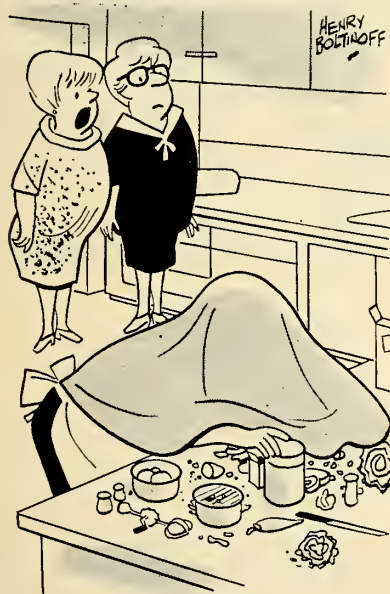
## THE PENTAGON'S ALLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 29)

this was the source of Time's "recent estimate," the magazine had mistaken a comment about the skills of defense workers to be a comment on how many Americans work for the military-industrial complex—and passed its error along to us as the fact.

Next I went looking for the figures that show that the "core" of our industrial economy is dependent on defense work. Our total economic activity is measured in overall figures called the Gross National Product, or GNP. It is the total movement of dollars in our economy in a year, now over a trillion dollars annually.

From 1965 to 1970, the peak years of the Vietnam war, our total military expenditure in all things was quite high in dollars, but it averaged 8% of our GNP. Of this, just about half was the cost of operating the military and the other half (4%) was military procurement, the area in which the military-industrial complex operates.



"She's a marvelous cook—but won't give anyone a recipe."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

And so another bubble burst. A mere 4% of the total value of goods and services produced in this country did not seem to me to add up to, as Heilbroner put it, "a second political economy... the industrial core of the primary industrial system." Would it not make better sense to say the 96% of our economy engaged in production of non-military goods and services is the "core" of our industrial system?

I also related our figures to those of other nations. I found that we spend more of our GNP on the military than

most of our friends, which isn't surprising in view of the military support we give them and our participation in the Vietnam war. And we spend less of our GNP on the military than any of the communist nations, right down to Albania. Compared to 8% of our GNP spent on the military over a five year period, Britain spent 6% of hers on the military in 1969, West Germany and France spent 4% of theirs.

Best estimates on the Soviet Union for 1969 are from 15% to 20%, on Red China, about 12%. And of course what impels us to spend as much as 8% is the more massive proportionate investment of their wealth in arms by our two largest potential enemies.

But there's another way to look at the "core" of our "primary industry." Heilbroner could have meant that the few "big guys" of American industry, with the most size, weight, pull and importance, depend on wangling defense business, even if a greater host of less influential little guys don't. The phrase "primary industry" usually means just that—the giants.

But most of the story is just the other way around. Our biggest industries are such as steel, autos, food and textiles. Defense is not the "core" of their activities. Steel sells heavily to the 96% of our business that is non-military. One of its biggest customers is the auto industry, which is our largest. You know that both the core and the bulk of the auto industry depend not on defense but on selling you cars.

**A**IRCRAFT, aerospace, rocketry and their sophisticated materials and gadgetry are the earmarks of advanced defense technology in this age, so it's natural that the aerospace and electronics industries get the big prime defense contracts. Six aircraft companies have done more than half their business in defense work over a seven year period, and no other major firms have had that much defense business except General Dynamics. The six are frequently in difficulties, and several of them are on the thin edge of financial crisis today. They are not our big industries. None of them is in the top 50 American corporations. Of the top ten defense contractors, only two rank in Forbes Directory among the 31 biggest corporations. They are A. T. & T. and General Electric. Respectively, 91% and 81% of their total business is non-military.

Most defense work is spread out thinly among medium-sized companies, who subcontract a great deal of their

(Continued on page 50)

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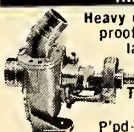
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## THE PENTAGON'S ALLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 49)

work to smaller firms, so that the total business is diffusely spread among more than 20,000 companies. The bulk of them are noteworthy for not being influential giants and not being any important part of America's "primary industry."

Conclusion: Accusation #1 appeals to the sense of persecution but is totally unsupported by facts. Key statements in support of it are untrue, and sometimes just careless.

Accusation #2... *Congressmen from defense-rich areas are pressured to vote warlike on international issues in order to get more defense money for their districts.*

We know that Congressmen may try to get and keep defense expenditures for their districts in preference to other districts. Is it also true that they'll vote for military adventures to increase the defense spending in their districts?

Listen to Ralph Lapp in his highly emotional book, "The Weapons Culture," published by W. W. Norton & Co. in 1968, pp.18-19.

"An aerospace industry has undergone a heady growth primarily as a result of federal funding to a point where its single customer, the U.S. Government, becomes its captive. Pressures exerted by powerful corporations are felt in the Pentagon, in the White House, and are reflected in the Congress... Few Congressmen care to challenge defense expenditures."

If you read the challenges thrown to Pentagon witnesses year in and year out when budget hearings come up, you know it isn't true that "few Congressmen care to challenge" them.

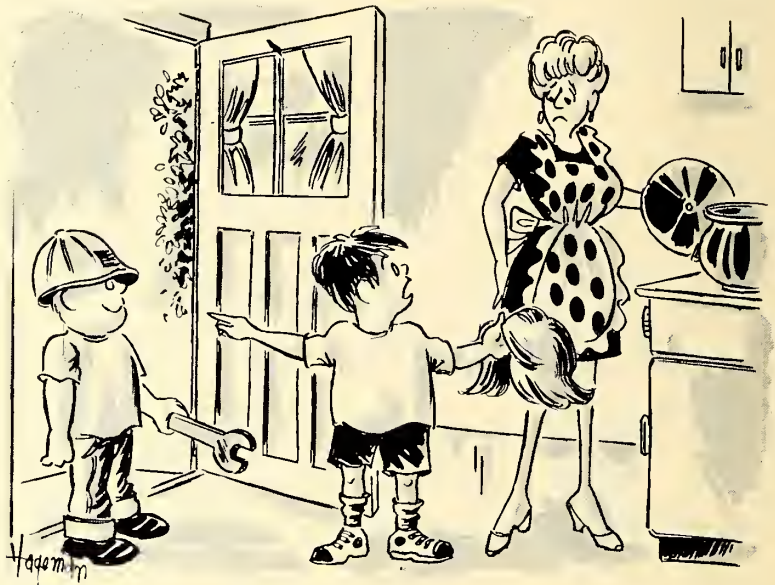
THE Defense Secretary and his secretaries are forever on the spot in Congress, as all good TV viewers know. Mr. Lapp tells you that the government is the "single customer" of the aerospace industry. If you don't ride on civilian planes made by Boeing, Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas, etc., they fly over you all day long, and you know darn well that the government isn't the single customer of these firms. In the case of Boeing (the biggest, dollar-wise, of the government contractors among the aircraft makers), 54% of its business is with the government and 46% of it is with numerous other customers, chiefly commercial airlines. Boeing's government business isn't all defense, as it does basic work for the space program, too. If the government is the "captive" of the "powerful" aerospace corporations, how come a majority of both houses voted down Boeing's SST in mid-stream recently?

But we shouldn't dismiss Mr. Lapp's

charges about hawkish voting by Congressmen from "defense-rich" states, even if he can load a paragraph with transparent exaggerations.

The only way to see how our legislators vote on military expenditures is to go to the record. I did it, and the general results of my inquiry made Accusation #2 a very bad joke.

There is no consistent pattern on how Congressmen from different areas speak or vote on national strength vs. national weakness, on firm foreign policy vs. compromising foreign policy.



"We're playing hard hats and hippies and Jimmie won't wear your wig and be the hippie!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Some Congressmen are "doves" on Vietnam and "hawks" on Israel, which shows that in their case it is not defense expenditures they are thinking about, but a difference they see in the issues at stake in different foreign struggles.

What is amazing, in view of what we are told, is that by and large the strongest "dove" voting comes from Mr. Lapp's "defense-rich" areas, and the strongest "hawk" voting comes from areas that get the least business from defense contracts. Just the opposite of what he says! The biggest defense business goes to California, the Great Lakes industrial area, the northeast states, and a few others—Missouri (largely because of McDonnell-Douglas in St. Louis) and Texas. Outside of Texas, the rest of the South gets the least defense business of all well-populated national regions. Though every area has its "hawks" and "doves," the most consistent pattern of "hawkish" stances in

Congress comes from the South, while the most concentrated "dove" stances are taken by legislators in the areas that get the big defense business!

I wasn't the first to find out that Congressmen most often vote just the opposite of the way the anti-military-industrial-complex people have been telling us they do.

Bruce M. Russett made a careful analysis of a mass of information on Congressmen's stands on national strength or weakness, and found no relationship between "hawkish" voting and big defense business. Russett published his findings in a book—"What

Price Vigilance?" Yale University Press, 1970. "It is striking how little our expectations are borne out," he commented.

In the spring of 1969, Guy Halverson wrote a series of articles for the Christian Science Monitor based on the discovered fact that by and large Congressmen don't vote on national security issues with an eye to dollars for their areas.

HALVERSON set out to explain why they vote the way they do. I agree with him generally, and so, it appears to me, does Russett. Congressmen may or may not do their share of log-rolling when it comes to public works. But on basic things relating to war and peace, arms or no arms, they tend to vote as they feel the issues—to the point where it is a canard to say they are only looking for the buck. They tend to vote their convictions on our defense needs.

Today, it is a "conservative" and



"middle-of-the-road" position to agree with Ike that "our arms must be mighty," and a "liberal" position to think we can gamble on emerging safely from this era with less armaments. The general trend of national security stances in Congress is just as simple as that, and it's really pretty obvious when you think of it.

The South is the most conservative area of the country. That's the consistent tie-in with its stronger pattern of voting for arms expenditures, which brings business not to the South but to northern and western areas. In those areas—the dollar beneficiaries in part of the Southern conservatives—the concentration of liberals is higher and we find far more legislators arguing reduction of arms expenditures and publicly protesting them.

The main exceptions are found in Texas and Washington State. Texas ranks second in defense spending to California. It tends to vote conservative and for armaments. But Texas has voted more or less like the rest of the South since before the Civil War.

In Washington State, where Boeing is the most important part of Seattle's economy, Senator Henry Jackson has always believed that our national safety lay in strength. Jackson spoke this way before Boeing had such a big share of the defense contracts.

Today, a dovish bloc has taken control of the Democratic Party in Seattle—even as laid-off Boeing employees collect unemployment compensation—and say they intend to block Senator Jackson as a party Presidential nominee in 1972.



"Happy anniversary! It was ten years ago this week when we last stayed within our budget."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Whoever looks at the facts finds the same truths. The Congressional Quarterly specializes in reporting details of Congressional actions and trends. In 1969, its Almanac analyzed the leadership of those in the House and Senate who spoke for reductions in defense expenditures. It named 21 members as leaders.

Only three were from states without major military contracts or installations. Sixteen were from states ranking in the top half of the 50 states in terms of having the most defense contracts and the most defense-generated employment. Eleven of them were from the top ten states in defense business, including three from California, the number one defense business state. You could name many more. CQ's Almanac didn't include Senators Kennedy (Mass.), Javits (N.Y.), Symington (Mo.) or Bayh (Ind.) I think any reader would say they take a cynical view of defense expenditures, and all four are from the top ten states in defense business.

THE LATE Rep. Mendel Rivers—regarded in the liberal camp as a symbol of "militarism"—came from South Carolina, which is 29th among the states in total defense contracts. As House Armed Services chairman, Rivers' strong stance for adequate defense enriched his home state far less than the districts of not a few northern colleagues who seldom missed a chance to clobber him.

Rivers clearly helped get defense business for Charleston, and helped protect the navy yard there. Any good Congressman does this for his area. New York liberals put up a defense of the Brooklyn Navy Yard when it was threatened. Suggestions in the press that Rivers' efforts to get approved federal spending for Charleston show that his broad stand on our worldwide defense posture was motivated by "bucks for Charleston" are no more than the sort of innuendo that keeps muddying the waters of public information. His basic conviction that we must be strong to be safe was so unchallengeable that it was "notorious" among his liberal political foes and press critics.

CQ arrived at the inescapable conclusion. Those who oppose or support large defense spending can only be separated according to basic conservative and liberal views on our defense needs. CQ found no pattern of defense voting along party lines or in relation to juicy defense business.

Conclusion: Accusation #2 is supported by no facts. Its broadest allegations are false. It is an insult to the entire Congress, doves and hawks alike, neither of whom sell national security votes for bucks. (See next page.)



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Accusation #3... *The Pentagon and defense industries pressure the White House to form foreign policy along lines that will result in more armaments expenditures.*

There aren't any statistics to prove or disprove this statement. Everyone knows that some White House foreign affairs decisions result in more arms expenditures. If the Accusation means anything, it means that the force behind such decisions comes from the military and the defense industries, and that the motive for such decisions is to generate defense business dollars.

THERE IS A mountain of evidence to the contrary and none that I have been able to discover in support. Most of the White House decisions that result in large arms expenditures are well-known. They are strategic decisions, arrived at in consultation with strategists, always needing support by a majority in Congress.

They are not military-industrial decisions arrived at in consultation with industrial spokesmen, though military advice may be heard on the strategic questions involved. Industry comes on the scene *after* the decisions, to supply the materials called for. Familiar examples come readily to mind. Consider NATO, which involves us in large military expenditures for the defense of Europe. The strategic motive is clear beyond all debate. It is to protect Western Europe from the array of Soviet arms on her borders, and hardly to keep Boeing going.

Who doubts that the Vietnam commitment was motivated by a strategic desire to block further communist expansion in Asia? It would be naive to think that Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon would have endured the travail that Vietnam brought them because a buddy in McDonnell-Douglas suggested that he could use the business and some generals backed him up. But that's what you're asked to believe in Accusation #3.

The obvious examples run contrary to Accusation #3. Mr. Nixon set out to reduce the budget. He found himself opposed in almost every domestic area in which he tried to cut back. But he set up a schedule for getting out of Vietnam and has kept to it so far. He was defeated by the strategic realities of other major overseas arms commitments. He decided, for example, to give West Germany a timetable for taking over more of its own defense, to reduce our arms cost there. He later changed his mind. As I read Accusation #3, it was some influential guy from Lockheed, perhaps, who wormed

into the White House with a couple of generals and talked him out of it. (Accusation #3 seldom says who does what—you are left to imagine.) The fact is that West German Chancellor Willy Brandt came here in some alarm and convinced the President that the strategic situation in West Germany would go to pot if she couldn't continue to rely on our arms as is.

You can argue that the White House is right or wrong in its strategic decisions. But any claim that they are based on a desire for more defense spending

until July 1, 1973, to make out without the draft.

Conclusion: Accusation #3, like #1, appeals to the sense of persecution and creates alarm and suspicion, but when you look for evidence everything seems to point the other way. The basic cause of our high arms expenditures and our insistence on keeping always current in new arms technologies flows from the precarious state of the world and the insecure position of all free nations in the face of the armed communist threat.

Accusation #4... *Wars are caused by merchants of death, war profiteers,*



"Louise keeps withdrawing our savings from one bank and depositing it in another—refurnishing the whole house with the gifts."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

runs up against the fact that strategic decisions have frustrated personal ambitions of the President to cut the budget more, while defense spending has still been moving downward. 1967 was our peak year in military-industrial spending (\$44.6 billion). It hasn't been that high since.

People close to the scene deny that the Pentagon has much say in White House strategic decisions today. The State Department and personal advisers to the President, notably Mr. Henry A. Kissinger, have more voice.

N.Y. Times correspondent William Beecher quoted "one diplomat" as follows:

"The Pentagon can suggest till it's blue in the face, but unless there's real receptivity at the White House, it gets absolutely nowhere..."

Such reported lack of influence of the military in Mr. Nixon's inner circle is credible. The army's consistent opposition to going on a volunteer footing only resulted in Mr. Nixon giving it

*Big Business, and by a certainty that if you have arms you will seek to use them.*

This statement is so old and familiar, and so accepted, that it can be a surprising experience to track down its origins and look for supporting evidence.

There is no rule that arms make war in all history, there are only occasions when they did and occasions when they didn't. Often (Imperial Germany, Hitler's Germany, Imperial Japan, North Korea, etc.) the aggressive intent came first, the arms second, and the war when the arms matched the intent. Then the unarmed had to make all haste to survive.

The lack of rules on the subject of arms causing wars is noteworthy. Powerful nations have indeed become aggressive because they felt their power. The weakly armed then became their victims. One rule holds firm—if a strong aggressor attacks a weak defender, the latter will be overrun unless he can



manage a way out after he's in the soup. Shall we recite Poland in 1939 or South Korea in 1950? How does Marx's rule apply to them? Both were inferior in arms and engulfed by war.

This has been our own history. In the American Revolution, our little war with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Civil War and the major wars of this century, we were engulfed in wars which we lacked the arms to fight. The rule that being unarmed would save us from fighting failed us in each instance. It was not arms, but the passions, the issues and the force of events that brought us to war. We scrambled each time to get our arms after we were at war.

The author of the modern expression of Accusation #4 is Karl Marx. When we look at what it says about merchants

of it traces to the unpreparedness of the national leadership to direct the industrial effort better—our lack of a sufficient peacetime military-industrial establishment, no less. In modern war, industry knows that it will be a prime target of attack by air and rocket, that the industry on both sides will be blasted to bits. All of which makes it rather incredible to think that anyone in any industry anywhere is trying to get us into war.

Of course, the incredible happens. Maybe industry sees profits if it can get us into wars like Vietnam, where we aren't hit by bombs at home.

You and I might think so, but business analysts don't. Vietnam has been a sort of disaster for American business.

**L** EONARD S. SILK neatly spelled out business' experience in the Vietnam war in a New York Times article of July 15, 1970. Silk showed that our economy was on the rise until the Vietnam struggle escalated in 1965. Then it stopped and turned downward. He showed that by almost every conceivable index the war in Vietnam has been bad for business—corporate profits, consumer spending, basic economic growth, employment, rate of business expansion, etc., etc. Silk said that whatever truth there might once have been in Marx's claim that capitalism's prosperity depends on war was "undermined" by Vietnam. In 1965 we were near full employment in the wake of the stimulation of the huge tax cut of 1964. "Vietnam," Silk wrote, "coming on top of a fully employed economy, bred inflation, deprived the nation of resources (both human and material) needed for housing, education and other social expenditures and worsened the economic lot of most businessmen and workers."

Silk quoted an analysis by Prof. Robert Eisner, of Northwestern University, showing how costly and "unprofitable" the Vietnam war had been to business—\$113.4 billion in five years. That didn't count lost business opportunity—the cost of shifting resources away from normal and better paid activities into government-subsidized defense, which is considerably less profitable than the free market from the business point of view. Eisner calculated that the men who were conscripted would have earned \$82.5 billion more at home, and have been that much more of a market for business. Silk's figures showed that corporate profits fell by 16.8% between 1965 and 1970, while in the five previous years they had risen by 61.2%. The value of corporate stocks had fallen by 36.5% from 1965 to 1970, while they'd risen by 48.5% in the five previous years.

By just about any index, the war in  
(Continued on page 54)



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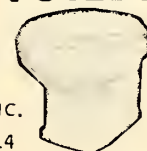
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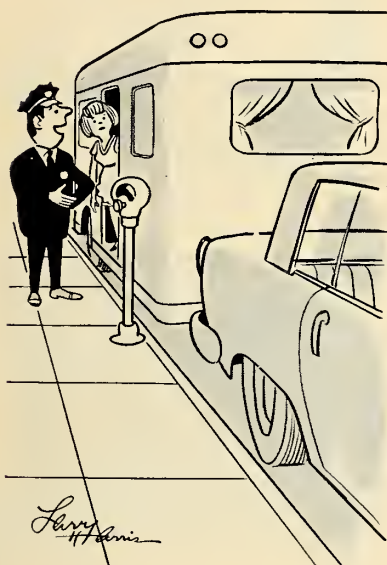
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"Lady, your rent is due."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of death and Big Business, the expression is typical of Marx.

But if we take every one of our major wars, we see that the profiteering role of business (where we find it) had nothing to do with starting the wars, but only with fulfilling the industrial role after the wars were under way. I doubt any reader believes that American business engineered Hitler's march into Poland, or Pearl Harbor. American industry was caught off-base when Mr. Wilson asked Congress to declare war on the Kaiser. We were hit in Korea when we were pulling in our fences.

The Marx thesis stands up best if we take it on faith and repetition and don't go looking for clear proof.

When we examine our past wartime waste, bungling and profiteering, most



## THE PENTAGON'S ALLIANCE WITH INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 53)

Vietnam has not been profitable—taking the nation's economy as a whole and Big Business in particular. Even in the small business segment which makes military hardware (consisting mainly of one industry, aviation), there are doubts as to how profitable military contracts are or have been. Contracts with the government are risky. Congress may suddenly cut off the funds or abandon a given program which an aerospace concern has already undertaken. Witness Boeing and the non-military SST. There has been consid-

contracts with the U.S. government. Stockholders apparently know that the free and open market presents more possibilities for profits and is simply a better hunting ground than government contracts, where the profit margin is kept notoriously thin.

Conclusion on Accusation #4: The more you look into it, the less convincing it is.

We all know there are scandals and greed and waste in all human activities. In big operations, especially those the government is part of, tendencies toward waste, overloading and favor-seeking are an old, familiar story. They are found across the whole spectrum of city, county, state and federal operations, and inside of almost all of our institutions, and in all nations. In the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists for Feb. 1971, Charles Wolf, Jr., head economist of the Rand Corporation, compared how waste, inefficiency and questionable decision-making in the military-industrial complex stack up against practices in health care and education where we spend even more money. There were many similarities, and often the military-industrial complex came out best.

**W**E HAVE to stand guard over the use of all our public funds. That is what Ike was getting at before his words were twisted to mean that we have to get rid of the military-industrial complex. When we look at the Accusations, they don't hold water. Their credibility, I think, depends upon our familiarity with hanky-panky in government operations on levels far below major decision making, and the Accusations are a pretense that such hanky-panky goes higher than it does.

My study of the facts behind them was rewarding, but also disturbing. It is a shock to find so much misleading information and interpretation on such a vital matter as the nation's security. I suppose the military-industrial complex alarmists are motivated by our common horror of war. But I was, and still am, amazed that so little attention was paid by these various publicists to our great need to defend ourselves.

I am a trained Soviet specialist and would be less than candid if I were to say that the Soviet military buildup over the past five years has not been frightening. It has. And we must attend even more closely to our defense, in my opinion, than ever before. This necessitates our making very large expenditures on strategic arms. But I think we can do it. We are spending less of our substance on arms than our potential enemies, and that is already a gamble.

THE END.



"Hold it a second—she's in the pool."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

erable wastage, both of money and of resources, because projects were scrapped—either because Congress cut them off or because tactical or strategic considerations led to a change in military policy. In some cases, money has been unwisely invested by the government in this or that program, as Congressional investigations in 1969 and 1970 indicated. The view of most of the aviation business is that things run more smoothly, with a bigger rate of profit, when production is headed for the free market.

Prices of aviation firms' stocks on the New York Stock Exchange have fallen, along with the rest of the market, in the most recent years of the Vietnam war. Their business profiles, as presented in Standard & Poor's stock reports, stress for stockholders the business that comes from the normal, peacetime economy rather than from

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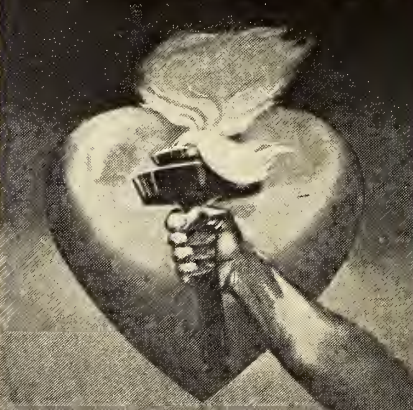


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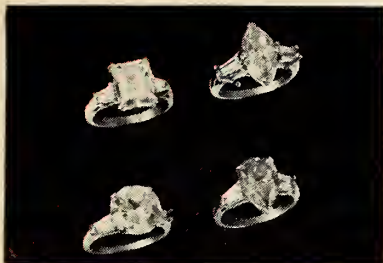
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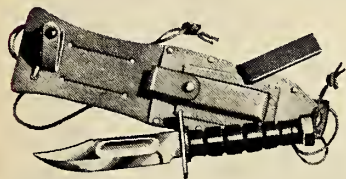




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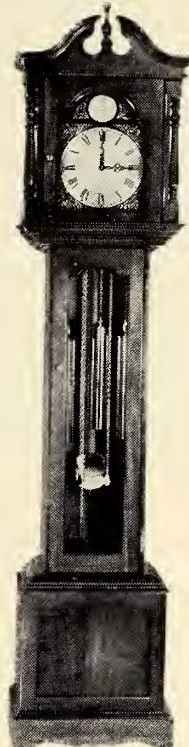


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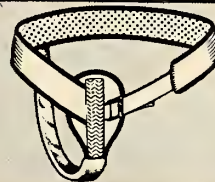
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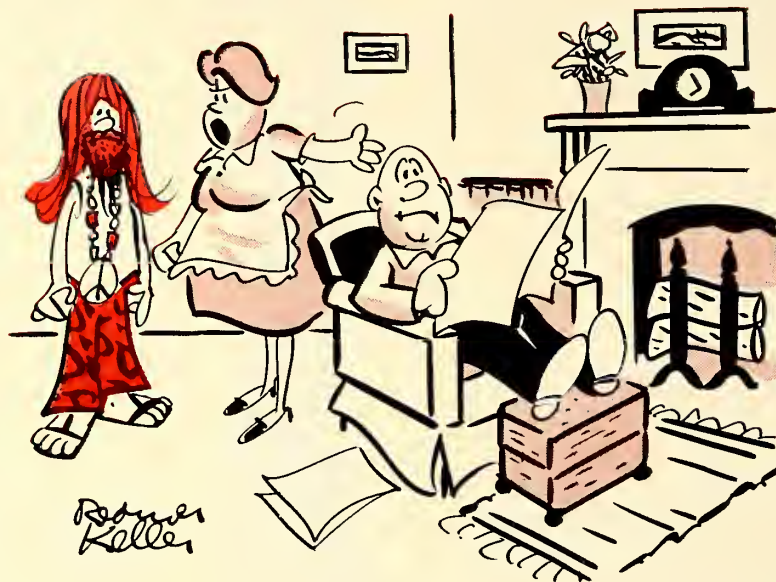


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# PARTING SHOTS



"You don't see your father going around with hair down to his shoulders!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

## HEAVENLY GOLF STORY

A golfer got to heaven and found it was a mass of championship links. One approach was covered with tall fir trees and looked really tough. Someone was attempting to drive a ball 400 yards over the thickest clump of them.

"Who does he think he is?" asked the newcomer, "St. Peter?"

"He *IS* St. Peter," said a passing angel. "Trouble is, he thinks he's Arnie Palmer!"

K. H. R. SIMKIN

## SCHOLARLY BEDLAM

Arriving home from school, the youngster announced, "My teacher quit today. The principal said we made so much noise she couldn't stand it any longer."

"But didn't she ask you to be quiet?" asked his mother.

"I don't know," was the answer. "We couldn't hear anything she said."

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

## SYMPATHY OF THE CROWD

It was at a state fair. The spectacular act was a dive from 100 feet up into a shallow tank of water. Out came the diver, a scrawny old man in his 80's. With a sad eye, he addressed the crowd. "Do you think it's right for an old man like me to make this dangerous dive?"

The stunned audience yelled in sympathy, "No, don't dive! Don't do it! Don't do it!"

"Thank you, kind people," replied the old man. "The next show will be at 7:30."

HENRY E. LEABO

## DISSENT

John marched and yelled  
His college days,  
For changes that he felt,  
Would bring about  
A brand new world,  
That left our troubles out.  
Well, he marched enough  
To while the time,  
And while the time it passed,  
Some other people got to work  
And changed the world he passed.

STEVEN GRANT

## HIRSUTE QUIP

Hairpiece: Good lock charm

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

## SYNTHETIC INNOCENCE

Though sins of some seem highly stacked,  
I point without impunity.  
For there remains one awful fact:  
It may not be immunity  
That keeps me from a sinful act,  
But lack of opportunity.

MARILYN M. BLACK

## AGE-OLD QUESTION

What's the younger generation going to  
do when the still younger generation tells  
them to act their age?

HELEN CASTLE

## SHORT STORY

My son has trimmed his dangling locks  
Has cut them, let them fall,  
And all because of what he termed  
"The cruelest words of all."

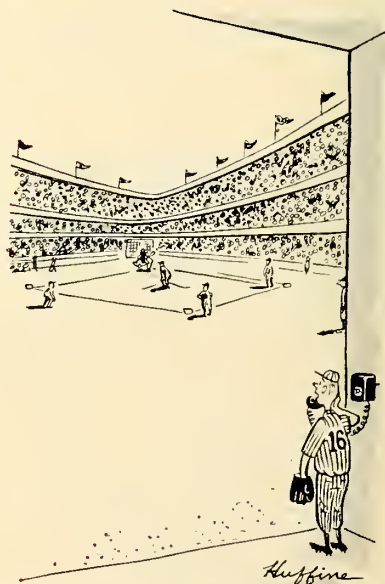
I'm glad he's passed the long hair stage,  
For though I'm no conniver,  
It did me good to hear him called  
"A crazy woman driver!"

BILL WEBB

## CAPTIVE CARATS

Hocked diamonds: Flash in the pawn

SHELBY FRIEDMAN



"Alice, honey, how many times do I have  
to ask you not to phone me at work?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



THE WINDSOR GUARDSMAN

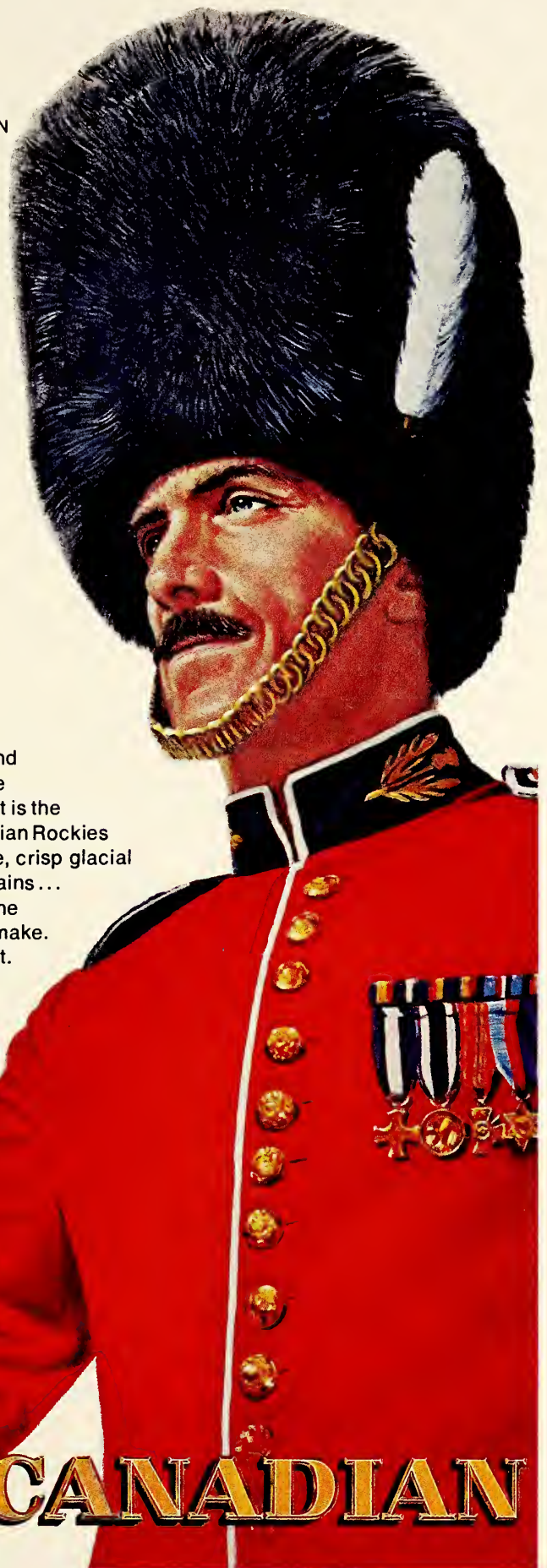


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...almost everybody.

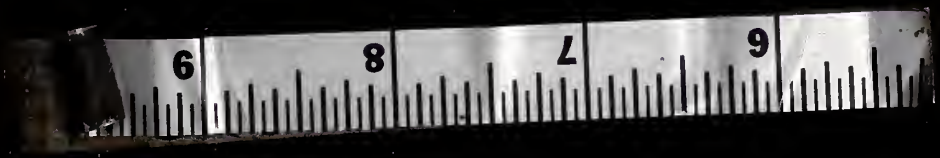
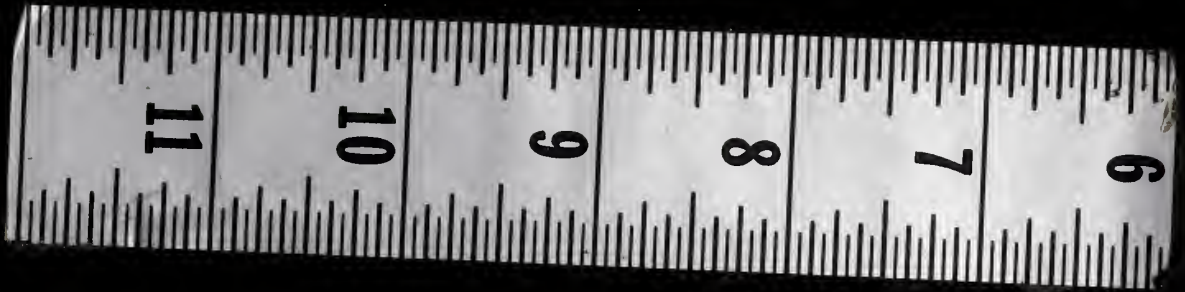


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**Camel Filters.**  
**They're not for everybody.**  
(But then, they don't try to be.)







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